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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act to be Affirmed.

Decisions in Important Cases Reserved Until October—Anniversary of Odd Fellowship—Liability of Railroad Companies in Certain Cases—A Crazy Man Endeavors to Oust the President from Office—Catholic Missionary Among the Colored People—The Mexican Claims Commission—Mr. Hamilton Reiterates His Charges Against Senator Osborne—Plan of Operations of the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee Not Yet Decided Upon, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1871.

The Presidential Fever.

Now generally raging, attacked an Irishman named Patrick Maginnis very badly here to-day. Patrick made application to the Superintendent of the Police for a force strong enough to oust U. S. Grant from the White House and place himself in rightful possession thereof. His application not meeting with the respect to which he considered it entitled, Patrick then visited a lawyer and desired to institute suit in the Supreme Court in order to recover his high office and its usual emoluments and profits. The lawyer considering that Patrick's claims would not receive very favorable treatment there just at present, turned the ambitious Irishman over to the proper parties in the station-house, to await an examination into the future merits of his claims as well as his mental condition.

Anniversary of Odd Fellowship.

The fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Odd Fellows in this country will be observed by the membership here on Wednesday next, April 26th, as a day of thanksgiving, and extensive preparations have been made for it.

Sons of Jonadab.

Last night the Sons of Jonadab celebrated the anniversary of the starting of the temperance cause in this country, 1808, by an entertainment at Odd Fellows' Hall, which was very largely attended.

Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act.

The Supreme Court has closed its labors so far as the hearing of argument is concerned. It has a number of cases under advisement, and will meet May 1st to deliver opinions, among which is the legal tender case. From the well understood views of the Judges composing the bench, it is thought among the lawyers that at least five will sustain the constitutionality of the act.

Liability of Railroad Companies.

In the United States Circuit Court of the State of Maryland, Judge Giles gave the following instructions to the Jury in the case of a suit against the Northern Central Railroad Company for $20,000 for the death of a conductor: "If the jury shall find from the evidence in the case that defendant never attached cowcatchers to the rear car of any of its trains, and that in running its construction or passenger trains they frequently run backward with the engine at the rear of the train, and shall further find that this was well known to Samuel Decker when he accepted the position as conductor of one of such trains, the plaintiff cannot recover in this case, although the jury may find that the accident would not have happened if the rear car in said train had been provided with a cowcatcher." Counsel under these instructions rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1871.

The Catholics and the Colored Race

Arch Bishop Spalding, of Maryland, has issued the following circular:

"We hereby certify and make known to all whom it may concern, and especially for the present to all the reverend clergy of Prince Georges, Charles and St. Marys counties, that we have *motu proprio*, appointed the Rev. Francis L. Boyle, of this city, missionary in our arch diocese for the benefit of the colored people, to give special lectures and instructions for them in aid of local pastors, to whom we hereby warmly recommend his mission, asking their special aid and co-operation for the same, and nothing of doubting that with the Divine assistance it will result in great spiritual benefit to our colored brethren.

"MARTIN J. SPALDING,
"Archbishop of Baltimore."

This evening all the colored temperance organizations of this district will hold a grand temperance demonstration at St. Aloysius's Church.

Church and State.

Rev. Dr. Lilienthan, Jewish Rabbi of Cincinnati, delivered a lecture this afternoon to a large audience on the duties of citizens in relation to Church and State. He took the ground that the first duty of all denominations was to the State.

Politics from the Pulpit.

The Rector of St. John's Church, this city, took occasion to attack the reconstruction acts from his pulpit two Sundays since. Several Cabinet Ministers and prominent officers of the Government have been regular attendants. Secretary Robeson, Mr. Bancroft Davis and several others have formally withdrawn.

The Supreme Court.

It is thought among the lawyers of the Supreme Court that no written opinion will be delivered by the court in the legal tender case; that judgment in the pending case will be entered now, and the preparation of an opinion postponed till October. The case of Wagner et al *versus* Jones et al., involving the Presbyterian church property in Kentucky, has been fully argued, but the chances are that the decision will go over till October. If the decision could be reached, there seems to be little doubt but the Church North would gain the case. A man from Kentucky, involving the constitutionality of the civil rights bill, was also fully argued, and will probably go over on account of the absence of Judge Nelson on the Alabama Claims Commission, and the sickness of Justice Field. Among other cases likely to go over and one of the last argued, is the constitutionality of Drake's amendment to the appropriation bill last year, making the receiving of a Presidential pardon conclusive evidence of disloyalty.

The American-Mexican Commission.

The regular sessions of the American-Mexican Commission will be resumed to-morrow. The decision of the umpire, Dr. Lieber, in several cases involving important principles of international law and the construction of treaties, will be announced to-morrow by the Commissioners, and much interest attaches to the proceedings. It is understood that an effort will be made to induce the authorities of the United States and Mexico to extend the labors of the Commission until all claims now pending shall be decided. There is reason to believe that neither Mexico will object to such extension. For this purpose a special envoy of the United States will proceed to Mexico at the request of the President.

Hamilton Replies to Osborne.

Ex-Representative Hamilton, of Florida, to-day publishes a reply to the explanation of Senator Osborne, made some days since in the Senate, and after repeating his former charges more specifically, concludes as follows: "I had a right to expect that instead of an attack upon me, whether made directly or indirectly, through his brother or factotum, based solely upon malice, falsehood and revenge, Senator Osborne would demand a committee of investigation. Had such special tribunal been created, I was prepared not only to substantiate all that I had stated, either in my affidavit or my letter, not yet published to Dr. Osborne, and more if necessary, but further than that I would have acquitted myself of all imputations. As it is, the case has gone from the Senate, where it properly belongs, to the country to whose just sense of right and duty, if others dare, I do submit; and the position occupied by Senator Osborne is that of a man who dared not face a fair investigation, backed though he may be in any quarter in appreciation of his vote against Sumner, and attempting to cover up his own footprints by assaulting the way of others. I defy the Senator or the trio to challenge an investigation."

Judicial Test of Women's Right to Vote.

A. G. Riddle, of this district, will institute three suits for different ladies under the second and third sections of the act of Congress of May 31, 1870, to test the constitutionality of the right of women to vote. One of these will be against the Board of Registration, and the other two against the different Boards of Election Supervisors and Judges. The suits reach the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision in about three years. It is thought by Mr. Riddle and his clients expect that public opinion will compel that court to hold in favor of his clients.

The Ku Klux Investigating Committee.

The Joint Committee of investigation into Ku-Klux outrages is discovering some difference of opinion on the future course to be pursued. The Southern members, especially Maynard, of Tennessee, are anxious to proceed at once with the investigation; but the Northern members are loath to spend the hot season in the South. The plan which finds most favor is for the appointment of a sub-committee to sit at the capital during the summer and receive any testimony which may be offered. In the fall the whole committee may go into the sections and visit the Southern States. The committee has adjourned till May 15th, when it will meet and receive report of the sub-committee appointed to draw up a plan of operations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1871.

THE ENGLISH HIGH COMMISSION.

The English High Commission are anxiously waiting advices from their Government concerning the propositions submitted for sanction.

CARLISLE BARRACKS.

General orders have been issued from the War Department to discontinue Carlisle barracks, Pennsylvania, as a sub-department, and the United recruiting and the permanent garrison, recruiting property and funds will be transferred to the St. Louis arsenal, Missouri, and Columbus, Ohio, and everywhere to the superintendent of the cavalry service.

INTEREST ON NEW REGISTERED BONDS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to pay the interest on the new registered bonds of six per cent. directly to the holder of the bond. All persons subscribing to the new loan are requested to furnish their address, in order that this plan may be carried out.

ODD FELLOWS' ANNIVERSARY.

The fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Odd Fellows in this country will be observed by the members here on Wednesday next as a day of thanksgiving, and extensive preparations have been made for it. There will be a procession, and orations will be delivered in the National Theater.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1871.

EARL DE GREY'S RECEPTION.

Earl de Grey was "at home" last night at the quarters of the English High Commission. It was one of the largest receptions that ever took place in Washington. There were present, among others, all the members of the Joint High Commission, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, foreign Ministers, Senators and Representatives in Congress, military officers of the army and navy, and many prominent citizens, accompanied by their ladies. Sir Edward and Lady Thornton assisted Earl de Grey in receiving the guests. Mr. Motley and Secretary Nelson, of the High Commission, and the sickness of Justice Field. Among other cases likely to go over and one of the last argued, is the constitutionality of Drake's amendment to the appropriation bill last year, making the receiving of a Presidential pardon conclusive evidence of disloyalty.

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THE COAL TROUBLES.

The Situation at Scranton—German Miners Desire to Go to Work—Threats of Violence—Effects of the Strike at Rondout.

POTTSVILLE, PA., April 22.—Hickory Shaft at St. Clair, belonging to the Hickory Coal Company was discovered to be on fire this morning. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but it will be heavy.

MAUCH CHUNK, PA., April 22.—The meeting at Summit Hill last evening resulted in a majority for local arbitration, but no change from last year's basis.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—At a meeting of the operators of the Schuylkill region, held here to-day, the following address was unanimously adopted:

To the Workingmen of Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia Counties:

Having failed to make terms with your representatives for the resumption of work, we have come to the conclusion that the best way to start our collieries and furnish you employment is to address ourselves to you. We propose to pay you for the ballasting of your mines, $3 per day for inside laborers, $10 per week; inside laborers, $11 per week; miners by the day's work, $12 per week, and a reduction of ten per cent. upon contract work upon the prices paid under the $3 rate basis of 1869. If you prefer the basis system we will be willing to submit in writing to the decision of Judge Elwell, umpire, relative to the merits of the $2 50 basis heretofore offered you. This is the best we can do, and to abide by his decision, whatever it may be. We shall at times be willing to assist you in making your association for the relief of such of our members who by accident or sickness may require your aid.

The Germans formerly employed in the rolling mill mines at Scranton—lately stopped by a mob—having resolved to go to work, on Thursday last went into the mines and made the first full day's labor since the 6th inst. On the next day only one miner dared to go in. The word was kept out, having been intimidated by "black leg circulars," threatening to burn their houses and kill them if they dared to again go to work. One leading German miner received repeated notices that he would be shot if he showed his head in the streets at night. Other German miners received similar threatening epistles. Encouraged, however, by their friends, they resolved to go to work on Monday, and requested the citizens of Scranton was held, at which it was determined to protect the miners who desired to go to work.

EFFECTS OF THE STRIKE AT RONDOUT.

A correspondent at Rondout, Ulster county, N. Y., writes that the results of the coal strike here became painfully apparent in the vicinity. Rondout Creek is at present choked up with idle boats, among which are 300 canalboats, besides others scattered along the canal, the exact number being unknown. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company own 1,500 boats, and these are laid up here along the canal and at Weehawken, leaving 300 men out of employment in that direction alone. Probably those who own boats and run them in the canal transportation business will number 1,000 more. Lying in the creek are twenty-one steamboats and propellers. There are also fourteen more steamboats, which are in a great measure affected by the suspension. All these steamers are worth in the aggregate over $1,500,000. These calculators say that the strike and the consequent suspension of business on the Delaware and Hudson Canal is a loss of $8,000 a day to Rondout alone, saying nothing of the loss in the steamboat business. The number of idle boats, including steamers, will probably be increased to-day to will reach 2,500, and the number without employment runs up to 5,000.

PRODUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA MINERS COAL.

The *Miner's Journal* mentions the fact of a rolling mill in Pottsville pouring out of its chimneys the thick smoke of bituminous coal which it is obliged to use to keep in operation, and which has been brought all the way from Lycoming county. Fields, though the mill is situated within half a mile of an anthracite colliery. The miners in that region are headed by the miners' association, and though the proprietors of the mill own a colliery in the neighborhood, although the canal which is finished to supply their own works with fuel. Alluding to the circumstance, the Philadelphia *Telegraph* remarks:

This, though bad enough, is not a bit more outrageous than that we here in Philadelphia should be obliged to use coal brought some three hundred miles from Bituminous fields, when, if there was a better kind, is right at our doors, or what is equivalent to it, by reason of the railroad advantages which have been constructed for the express purpose of bringing it to us.

ANOTHER OFFER BY THE OPERATORS.

The advisory committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade met in Philadelphia on Saturday and after a lengthy discussion adopted an address to the miners, offering them as wages for the year 1871, $2 50 for outside laborers, $3 for inside laborers, $3 for miners working by the day, and contracts at 10 per cent. off those made under the $3 basis. It is also proposed that the difference between the operators $2 50 basis and the men's $3 basis shall be decided by Judge Elwell upon written arguments submitted to him by both parties. The above proposition does away with both basis and sliding scale, and offers uniform wages for the year round.

LAGRANGE, O.

Trial of the Steenrod Will Case in the Brooke County, W. Va., Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, O., April 22, 1871.

The Brooke County, West Virginia, Court is now in session at Wellsburg, his Honor Judge Melvin presiding. The well known Steenrod will case is set for trial on Monday, which involves property valued at some three hundred thousand dollars. The case has been removed from the Ohio County (Wheeling) Court to this place for trial. Much interest is manifested in the trial, and many witnesses and others are expected to be in attendance. The following distinguished counsel are engaged in the case: Hon. Samuel Price, Hon. Benj. Stanton, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and J. H. Pendleton, Esq., of Wheeling; for the defendants, Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio; Hon. Daniel Peck and Daniel Lamb, of Wheeling.

A NOTED CRIMINAL.

Remarkable Career—His Experience in Our Western Penitentiary and Persistent and Finally Successful Attempt to Escape Therefrom.

At Toledo, Ohio, a few days since, Wm. H. Buckin, *alias* Charles Laville, *alias* Charles Hilderbrand, and also known by other names, was arrested for forging a railroad pass. He gives quite a remarkable account of himself, and according to his statement has been arrested seventy-nine times, been in twelve different States' prisons, and over forty station houses and other places. He has also been sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating fifty-eight years, but has managed to crowd his whole service in prison between his fourteenth and thirty-sixth year. He claims to be a native of Dearborn, Wayne county, Michigan, and says that seventeen years old he joined a circus company and went to Europe. In London he tapped the till of a linen draper, and escaped transportation in consequence of his youth. From London he went to France, was soon arrested, and sent for eighteen months in prison at Caen. He then went back to London, and after a short career there returned to America. In Kingston, Canada, he committed theft and received a year's sentence. His next experience was in Dunnegan. He was here for some time, but desiring to go away, and not having the means, he robbed a man on the railroad bridge one dark night to procure them, but the usual luck attended him, and he was soon after arrested, before he had time to get rid of the results of his crime or leave the city. While here he received a ten years' sentence, and while undergoing it was made to suffer, he says, more than any ordinary man could have stood and lived. When arrested he had on his person a fine saw made from the mainspring of a watch, and this he managed to secrete so carefully that the strictest search failed to reveal it. Four times in three years did he saw his way out of his prison, and every time he was caught before he could get clear of the grounds. On each of the first three occasions his sentence was increased, but on the fourth it was determined to make him tell where the saw was. He refused all offers and laughed at the threats made, but finally he was to give it up, as it was resolved to use harsh means with him. He was put in the shower bath every day for several weeks, and finally tired of the attending physician ordered the punishment to cease, and yet he remained firm. He was then stripped to the floor by his arms and legs, and only allowed a respite of a few minutes each day from this painful position, yet he held out in his determination to keep his secret, and even told his persecutors that if they would let up in their vigilance in the hall that he would take advantage of it and get free. After several weeks of this treatment the prison physician ordered him back to work, and he was now put in the same chain-gang and closely watched. At night he was locked to a solidly strong cell, and it seemed impossible for him to escape. He had become so reduced from his punishment as to be scarcely able to labor, and in less than three weeks after he had again put at work he sawed off his chains, sawed through his cell door, and by means of outside assistance escaped, after spending something like three and a half years in the prison.

The time at which this transpired in our Western Penitentiary must have been previous to 1856, as in his further account of himself Buckin (his real name) says he landed in Cuba in that year, and was there sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but escaped and went to Mexico. There he was imprisoned for robbery, to serve ten years, but dug his way out. His next exploit was in Illinois, where he was arrested for safe-blowing. He escaped while awaiting trial. In 1866 he formed a partnership with the Reno gang, in Indiana, but after the hanging by the vigilantes of a number of the gang he left for Dearborn, Mich. His mother, he says, still lives at Dearborn, Michigan. He returned there a short time ago, intending to become an honest man, but old associations came upon him so strongly that he was forced to give up his good intentions and again take up his old trade. Strange he can remember thirty-one murders that have been committed by his "pals" in different localities, but denies having had a hand in them. The greatest haul he ever made by any one was in Sacramento, in California. Concluding his account of himself, this remarkable criminal says: "Ask any Chief of Police, any of the detectives, any of the Deputy United States Marshals, or almost any prison keeper in the West, who Charles Hilderbrand, *alias* Charles Laville, *alias* Tom, Dick and Harry, is, and they will answer that he is a black-eyed, Spanish-looking chap of about thirty years, wiry, nearly, shrewd and one of the most noted pocket-pickers and robbers in this country."

THE OIL REGIONS.

Development on Church Run.

Another Large Well on the McGuire Farm —Matters in Perry Township, Clarion County.

ARMSTRONG RUN.

The following items are from the East Brady *Independent:*

The Meldren Reserve since the fire of a few weeks ago, has flowed more oil than will pay all the damage done by the conflagration without the use of a torpedo. This well was torpedoed on the 17th inst., and in twelve hours threw 228 barrels of oil, and up to this writing, keeps up that average production. The James No. 2 was torpedoed on the 17th inst., and has thrown all every fifteen minutes since. Dr. James will have a new well finished this week. The Clark well will be finished this week. The R. S. Wallace well will be finished this week. The Wolf well was torpedoed on the 19th instant, and commenced throwing oil rapidly. Its production now is considerably better than it has been any time since it was struck. The lower Queensberg well on Tuesday last was pumping at the rate of 240 barrels per day. Jennings well No. 2, at a depth of about 1,500 feet, struck a heavy vein of oil on Wednesday last, and the gas forced the oil over the top of the derrick. This will be a very big well. It belongs to Col. Slack, Schoonmaker and others.

PARKER OIL FIELD.

Operations at Parker, on the Buchess farm and Bear creek, are very large, and the excitement is very great. The latest strike we have to notice in that region, though not in the Parker oil field proper, is the Reddick well, on land adjoining the Fowler farm. It was struck last week, and is doing about ten barrels and increasing. This well is owned by S. M. Kier, of Pittsburgh; S. M. Miller, of Foxburg; Porterfield & McCombs, of Emlenton, and others.

CHURCH RUN.

The Titusville *Herald* of Wednesday printed a long article on the Church Run territory, from which we make the following extracts:

The exciting topic in our community for several days past has been the new well on the Kerr farm, Church Run, which is attracting crowds of visitors from all parts of the oil region. The well is about eight feet in the sand, and a total depth of 560 feet. Yesterday it was pumping steadily at the rate of fully 200 barrels per day, and was by some estimated to reach 250 barrels. This new development in a quarter so unexpected, has had the effect to stimulate investments all thereabout, and all day yesterday witnessed speculative transactions which a week ago would have excited universal interest. While there is no excitement, and not to be relied upon as indicative of future successful operations, many old operators predict that it is the discovery of an unprecedentedly productive oil field, and its proximity to Titusville must greatly enhance the value and extensive development. Certain it is, that Church Run can now boast the largest producing well in the oil region, and we may look for many more gushers, and additional activity in all departments of business affected by petroleum matters.

The recent oil developments upon the territory located upon or in Church Run or its immediate vicinity have not only caused much excitement throughout the oil regions, but also served to attract the attention of capitalists and operators in search of and shipping the crude bullion to market. And he informed me when he left that there was engaged to be completed by Pittsburgh as soon as the labor could be performed.

To produce a ton of crude bullion of silver and lead, where the ore is an average of fifty per cent. lead and say fifty dollars per ton silver; it takes two tons and a-half of ore. To smelt this ore here in Colorado, it takes—

Charcoal 100 bushels at 25 cents	$25 00
Difference between labor here and in Pittsburgh per ton	2 00
Difference in fire brick clay, fluxes, incidental, etc.	3 00
Cost of shipping ton of bullion to Pittsburgh	28 00
	$58 00
Freight to Pittsburgh on two and a half tons of ore, as per agreement	52 50
Difference in favor of Pittsburgh	$5 50

Besides this difference is to be considered that all the ores are here smelted in cupola furnaces, which wastes a large per cent. of the valuable metal in fumes than the reverberating furnaces which can be used in Pittsburgh which also into consideration the skilled labor, and but little, if any delays for repairs of furnaces and machinery.

It will not be denied but that Pittsburgh is a better locality, and the work can be done cheaper there than here. Coal is delivered at the works by dumping Pittsburgh coal at a cost of fourteen dollars per ton, and the same can be had here.

The Emma mines have so far shipped their ores to Swansea, Wales, at a cost of freight, including commissions, and all other charges of dollars per ton, which makes on a ton of lead produced,one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents. Add to this the ore when shipped from this country, not only paying freight back, but a duty of forty dollars per ton, so that there is remaining in the country for the labor to supply their own works with fuel. Alluding to the circumstance, the Philadelphia *Telegraph* remarks:

Ha—na telegram of Saturday says: Valmaseda will go to Camagney with five or six battalions, after pacifying Sancti Spiritus. The troops have killed Miguel Gutierrez, the insurgent Vice President of the Cuban Chamber, and captured several others. Official advices confirm the report that the insurgent leader Agramonte is dead. The military line of

A Springfield, Mass., telegram of Saturday says: An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred at Rousse Tunnel yesterday, killing four men, P. A. Mason, superintendent; Mr. Dunn, engineer, and Thomas and Robert Ferris. Wm. F. Churchill received a stroke with a broken leg.

Four fishing schooners belonging to Gloucester, Mass., recently sailed from that port to a point on the 9d. Two fishing vessels from the same place were lost in February, which, added to the presumed loss of the Ella Maria, makes a total of 3 vessels and sixty-three lives lost the present season.

The great canvas tabernacle, with New Jersey, New York and Washington revivalists, opened at Sacramento, California, on Sunday last. Two thousand people were present in the evening.

H. Vignen, a prominent sheep raiser of Los Angeles county, California, was shot dead by one of his shepherds in afternoon Saturday. The murderer escaped on horseback to the mountains.

Charles Green, Sheriff of Pacific county, Washington Territory, was murdered for money while out collecting.

The Central Savings Bank of Louisville, which lately suspended on account of the irregularities of the cashier, C. G. Rogers, will resume business to-morrow.

Mary Waggoner, aged nine, went into a coal shed near her father's house in Louisville, Saturday evening, to play, and set fire to some shavings and kindling. She was found dead there on Sunday. She evidently burned. She was in the last agony of death when discovered.

A two year old daughter of Henry Barnet, of Cincinnati, was left alone by her mother, with matches to play with. The child was so badly burned it died in two hours.

Mayor Davis, of Cincinnati, will conciliate the colored element by appointing a few colored men as his operation, making calculations of the cost of smelting, at the advantages and disadvantages of doing the work here, and comparing it with the advantages offered by Pittsburgh for coal, labor, fire brick, fire clay, scrap iron and skill and industry. Not satisfied with examining the ores at the works, he thoroughly inspected the mines, climbed mountains, descended shafts, dug in the ore beds, and finally, more effectually intended its assay, and when he left here was thoroughly posted in all the mines and mining and smelting interests of Utah ores, and was perfectly at home in the business. Humors of a sensational character were reported on the streets of Salt Lake City, and the excitement throughout the oil regions, but also served to attract the attention of capitalists and operators in search of and shipping the crude bullion to market. And he informed me when he left that there was engaged to be completed by Pittsburgh as soon as the labor could be performed.

To produce a ton of crude bullion of silver and lead, where the ore is an average of fifty per cent. lead and say fifty dollars per ton silver; it takes two tons and a-half of ore. To smelt this ore here in Colorado, it takes—

Charcoal 100 bushels at 25 cents	$25 00
Difference between labor here and in Pittsburgh per ton	2 00
Difference in fire brick clay, fluxes, incidental, etc.	3 00
Cost of shipping ton of bullion to Pittsburgh	28 00
	$58 00
Freight to Pittsburgh on two and a half tons of ore, as per agreement	52 50
Difference in favor of Pittsburgh	$5 50

Besides this difference is to be considered that all the ores are here smelted in cupola furnaces, which wastes a large per cent. of the valuable metal in fumes than the reverberating furnaces which can be used in Pittsburgh which also into consideration the skilled labor, and but little, if any delays for repairs of furnaces and machinery.

It will not be denied but that Pittsburgh is a better locality, and the work can be done cheaper there than here. Coal is delivered at the works by dumping Pittsburgh coal at a cost of fourteen dollars per ton, and the same can be had here.

The Emma mines have so far shipped their ores to Swansea, Wales, at a cost of freight, including commissions, and all other charges of dollars per ton, which makes on a ton of lead produced,one hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents. Add to this the ore when shipped from this country, not only paying freight back, but a duty of forty dollars per ton, so that there is remaining in the country for the labor to supply their own works with fuel. Alluding to the circumstance, the Philadelphia *Telegraph* remarks:

This, though bad enough, is not a bit more outrageous than that we here in Philadelphia should be obliged to use coal brought some three hundred miles from Bituminous fields, when, if there was a better kind, is right at our doors, or what is equivalent to it, by reason of the railroad advantages which have been constructed for the express purpose of bringing it to us.

ANOTHER OFFER BY THE OPERATORS.

The advisory committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade met in Philadelphia on Saturday and after a lengthy discussion adopted an address to the miners, offering them as wages for the year 1871, $2 50 for outside laborers, $3 for inside laborers, $3 for miners working by the day, and contracts at 10 per cent. off those made under the $3 basis. It is also proposed that the difference between the operators $2 50 basis and the men's $3 basis shall be decided by Judge Elwell upon written arguments submitted to him by both parties. The above proposition does away with both basis and sliding scale, and offers uniform wages for the year round.

LAGRANGE, O.

Trial of the Steenrod Will Case in the Brooke County, W. Va., Court.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, O., April 22, 1871.

The Brooke County, West Virginia, Court is now in session at Wellsburg, his Honor Judge Melvin presiding. The well known Steenrod will case is set for trial on Monday, which involves property valued at some three hundred thousand dollars. The case has been removed from the Ohio County (Wheeling) Court to this place for trial. Much interest is manifested in the trial, and many witnesses and others are expected to be in attendance. The following distinguished counsel are engaged in the case: Hon. Samuel Price, Hon. Benj. Stanton, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, and J. H. Pendleton, Esq., of Wheeling; for the defendants, Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio; Hon. Daniel Peck and Daniel Lamb, of Wheeling.

A NOTED CRIMINAL.

Remarkable Career—His Experience in Our Western Penitentiary and Persistent and Finally Successful Attempt to Escape Therefrom.

At Toledo, Ohio, a few days since, Wm. H. Buckin, *alias* Charles Laville, *alias* Charles Hilderbrand, and also known by other names, was arrested for forging a railroad pass. He gives quite a remarkable account of himself, and according to his statement has been arrested seventy-nine times, been in twelve different States' prisons, and over forty station houses and other places. He has also been sentenced to terms of imprisonment aggregating fifty-eight years, but has managed to crowd his whole service in prison between his fourteenth and thirty-sixth year. He claims to be a native of Dearborn, Wayne county, Michigan, and says that seventeen years old he joined a circus company and went to Europe. In London he tapped the till of a linen draper, and escaped transportation in consequence of his youth. From London he went to France, was soon arrested, and sent for eighteen months in prison at Caen. He then went back to London, and after a short career there returned to America. In Kingston, Canada, he committed theft and received a year's sentence. His next experience was in Dunnegan. He was here for some time, but desiring to go away, and not having the means, he robbed a man on the railroad bridge one dark night to procure them, but the usual luck attended him, and he was soon after arrested, before he had time to get rid of the results of his crime or leave the city. While here he received a ten years' sentence, and while undergoing it was made to suffer, he says, more than any ordinary man could have stood and lived. When arrested he had on his person a fine saw made from the mainspring of a watch, and this he managed to secrete so carefully that the strictest search failed to reveal it. Four times in three years did he saw his way out of his prison, and every time he was caught before he could get clear of the grounds. On each of the first three occasions his sentence was increased, but on the fourth it was determined to make him tell where the saw was. He refused all offers and laughed at the threats made, but finally he was to give it up, as it was resolved to use harsh means with him. He was put in the shower bath every day for several weeks, and finally tired of the attending physician ordered the punishment to cease, and yet he remained firm. He was then stripped to the floor by his arms and legs, and only allowed a respite of a few minutes each day from this painful position, yet he held out in his determination to keep his secret, and even told his persecutors that if they would let up in their vigilance in the hall that he would take advantage of it and get free. After several weeks of this treatment the prison physician ordered him back to work, and he was now put in the same chain-gang and closely watched. At night he was locked to a solidly strong cell, and it seemed impossible for him to escape. He had become so reduced from his punishment as to be scarcely able to labor, and in less than three weeks after he had again put at work he sawed off his chains, sawed through his cell door, and by means of outside assistance escaped, after spending something like three and a half years in the prison.

The time at which this transpired in our Western Penitentiary must have been previous to 1856, as in his further account of himself Buckin (his real name) says he landed in Cuba in that year, and was there sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, but escaped and went to Mexico. There he was imprisoned for robbery, to serve ten years, but dug his way out. His next exploit was in Illinois, where he was arrested for safe-blowing. He escaped while awaiting trial. In 1866 he formed a partnership with the Reno gang, in Indiana, but after the hanging by the vigilantes of a number of the gang he left for Dearborn, Mich. His mother, he says, still lives at Dearborn, Michigan. He returned there a short time ago, intending to become an honest man, but old associations came upon him so strongly that he was forced to give up his good intentions and again take up his old trade. Strange he can remember thirty-one murders that have been committed by his "pals" in different localities, but denies having had a hand in them. The greatest haul he ever made by any one was in Sacramento, in California. Concluding his account of himself, this remarkable criminal says: "

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1871.

MINISTER CURTIN had the honor to send from Petersburg the first foreign subscription to the new American loan. Except in Russia the loan appears not to be popular abroad. At home, however, the subscriptions are satisfactory.

THE resolution passed by the House of Representatives relative to treaties requiring appropriations, turns out to be a very old one—the revival of a rule instituted by the "fathers of the Republic." It is encouraging to be assured that when its origin became known those who at first objected to it withdrew their objection. Intrenched behind it the House of Representatives are likely to play an important part in future, when money treaties become the order of the day.

WHEN a majority of the Republican members of our City Councils conspire together to elect two Democratic and one Republican member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, we may safely conclude that "the (political) world does move," and all the more surely when we consider who were the prime movers in the "conspiracy!" What say these gentlemen to a more extensive application of the principle in our domestic concerns? We don't propose it, however. But suppose the "Rings" be given a vacation and the best men of the Republican persuasion be taken for the offices to be filled within the next twelve months?

NOT for many years has there landed on our shores a personage towards whom a more generous welcome was extended than will be that which awaits the arrival of Grand Duke ALEXIS, eldest son of the Czar of Russia, (and prospectively the ruler of that country) and a descendent of PETER the Great. He is expected to arrive in New York early in June in an Imperial yacht, and will be recieved by the Russian Minister and other representatives of the European powers, but chiefly by the American people for the constant and valuable friendship manifested by Russia towards the United States.

IT IS thought that the extra session of the Senate, directed by Executive proclamation to convene upon the 10th of May, will be of short duration, the President having stated that the business to be brought before it need not detain it beyond a single day, but that debate upon his communication would probably prolong it for a fortnight. The communication undoubtedly refers to the work of the Joint High Commission, the bulk of whose labors appears to have been accomplished. This prospect of a speedy and amicable settlement of the points hitherto in dispute is gratifying. We trust the decision will prove to be definite and satisfactory.

COLONEL FORNEY'S nomination of General GRANT, in his speech in Washington the other night, has drawn from the New York *Tribune* the rebuke that the time has not arrived for such things. Be this as it may, those who take the privilege of making nominations, be they of Gen. GRANT, Mr. GREELEY, or somebody else, must concede it to others, also that of dissenting from nominations and giving their reasons, if they choose. It is the fashion of some to make support of a particular individual the test of party loyalty, whereas, if the subject is to be discussed at all, dissent as much as approval is in order, if it be in the proper spirit. Of late Mr. GREELEY has been considerably favored, and others still are named in connection with the Presidency, and by those, too, who do not hold office; and their loyalty is no more to be questioned than those who do.

THE New York Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday night. During the session the corporation of New York has been authorized to issue the bonds of the city to an amount sufficient to raise upwards of twelve and a half millions of dollars. The total cost of governing the city, including interest on the debt, for the year 1871, is estimated at forty-eight millions of dollars, which represents a burden of fifty dollars per head for every man, woman and child of its inhabitants. It is hardly to be wondered at that, under such circumstances, the steadily increasing depreciation of real estate values to which we recently referred, should exist. The statement furnishes a curious commentary upon the charges of extravagance alleged against the Republican party in the recently published Democratic manifesto.

FOR a considerable period previous to the time when the political parties of the country settle down to the hard work which precedes the assembly of the Presidential nominating conventions, expressions of individual preferences for candidates are freely indulged in. Among the names which have been suggested for the next nomination we notice that of HORACE GREELEY. This, of itself, is not remarkable; but the preference has the peculiar feature of appearing simultaneously in widely different quarters; cropping out in several journals of prominent ability and influence, and exhibiting itself in those which are rural and obscure. We attach no extraordinary significance to the fact, beyond the indication which it affords that he appears to be favorably thought of, not only by a number of persons whose influence in bringing nominations to pass is considerable, but also by those who are afterwards relied upon to carry them out.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* characterizes the passage of the Ku-Klux bill as a hideous and brutal declaration of war against the South. If we remember rightly that journal not long ago denounced in the most unstinted terms the masked assassins who infested its own State, and declared it to be a disgraceful blot upon its character that prompt and decisive measures of repression and punishment had not been taken. In what particular have the principles of the case subsequently undergone a change? If, as the *Courier-Journal* charges, the bill is "an organized plot against the liberties and property of the people," is it not itself *particeps criminis* in the guilt? If Ku-Klux outrages need to be put down in Kentucky, what is the reason why they do not equally demand similar treatment in every State in which they exist? And if neither Kentucky nor any other Southern State has sufficient pluck, or manhood, or spirit of fair play, to interpose its authority between the murderers and their victims, in what manner is protection to be afforded, except through the agency of the General Government? It is only the galled jade that need wince; the withers of the law-abiding will not be wrung. The argument of the *Courier-Journal* would be just as applicable if hurled against the Ten Commandments. The great pity is that there should exist offenses and sins requiring either. If there is anything doubtful or staining in the Ku-Klux bill which we do not believe, a defense if not actual justification is to be found in the conduct of the South itself.

SMALL CRITICISM.

In a flattering notice of Mr. PARKE GODWIN'S *Out of the Past*, a collection of *Critical and Literary Papers*, the last *Golden Age* takes the author severely to task for using the verb *graduate* in a passive form. Mr. GODWIN says: "Mr. WALLACE was not graduated with as high honors." This expression the *Golden Age* denounces as "that most detestable of Americanisms." "A barometer is graduated," says the *Age*, with dignity, "a student graduates," and then adds, "Mr. GODWIN will find no English authority of writer or lexicon, for this Yankee barbarism."

The critic, it seems to us, is hypercritical at least, if he is not utterly wrong. Though without the means at hand for closely investigating the phrase, we are tempted to say a few words in favor of the usage so confidently condemned. For a hundred years, if not longer, the expression to which the *Age* objects, has been in familiar use in American colleges and among a class of American writers not likely to have sanctioned a detestable barbarism by universal consent. In a question of the kind, an appeal to the language in which academic degrees are always conferred is certainly legitimate, and the English form used by Mr. GODWIN is clearly warranted by Latin usage. A graduate is one *academico aliquo honore ornatus*; one *qui ad academicum aliquem gradum promotus est*. The English word *graduate* is simply a form of the perfect participle of the low Latin verb *graduare*, and denotes one who has been *graduated*, that is, marked or distinguished by an academical degree. The Italian *graduate* and the French *gradue* are precisely equivalent, each of them a perfect participle of the same significance with the Latin *graduatus*, or English *graduate*. All this, however, might go for little or nothing if confronted by constant English usage. The fact that the English prefer at present the intransitive verb, proves nothing against the correctness or propriety of the transitive form. In fact among them one hears the expression—"he took his degree," or "he took a good or bad degree"—more frequently than either "the graduated," or "was graduated." The difference between us seems to be that they have pretty much dropped the passive form, while we have retained it along with many other forms and words which were currently used in a better age of English literature. PICKERING, in his vocabulary (we quote at second hand) says of the verb *to graduate*—"JOHNSON has it as a verb active only." Mr. BARTLETT says of the form—"was graduated"—that "it is merely a return to former practice, the verb being originally active transitive." HALL, in his book on College Words and Customs, quotes CAREW, an old English writer, describing a man as "*graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight." "You, methinks, are graduated," is a sentence which HALL met with in an English publication. He refers to the British Critic, vol. 34, page 538.

In view of such facts and reasons it certainly seems rather extravagant to denounce the American phrase as a detestable barbarism. On the contrary, it is grammatically and analogically correct, and formerly, at any rate, must have had the sanction of good British use.

THE FALSE SMOKE AND REAL FIRE.

The objectionable phraseology of the Democratic Congressional address upon the political condition of the country (for the omission of which from our columns we ask nobody's pardon), has been amended, and the document issued to the country. It would not be true to state that it possesses no features which render it worthy of perusal. It is far more a bill of indictment against the Republican party than a presentation of its own principles, and yet there is a grain of justice in certain of its counts, of which it will be wise in the administration to take heed. A sufficient general answer to its charges against Republican extravagance and corruption is furnished in the simple statement of the fact that taxation has been reduced about $83,000,000, the expenses of the government reduced over $126,000,000, and the public debt reduced $201,754,413, within a period of twenty-five months, and that Senator SHERMAN, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, proposes at the next session of Congress to remit duties on a number of articles of importation, and considerably further to reduce the internal taxation of the country. In this respect the logic of figures will be far more convincing to the people than the glittering generalities of eloquent invective.

But there are certain truths which belong to patriotism and not to party. Of this character—albeit sadly warped and distorted—are the points which the address makes against the Southern policy of the administration. We have repeatedly declared our conviction that while the political countenance extended to the Ku-Klux and other outrages by the Northern wing of Democracy encouraged them in their lawless violence, it was none the less a mistake to postpone to a future date the subject of general amnesty. We believe that the continued exclusion of large numbers of the most intelligent citizens of the Southern States from office is one great reason why the outrages which vex that section of the country are not put down, and it is in this particular, and in that of Civil Service Reform, that the Republican party will do well to reform its action and institute wiser methods. The question is no longer one of individual deserts, but of national welfare. We cannot hope to secure the permanent rehabilitation of those States except through the exercise of clemency and forbearance. This, and the present unsatisfactory mode of appointing public servants, are the only vulnerable points of attack in the Republican policy, and we have entire confidence that the next session of Congress will witness the complete triumph of these important principles.

But while we frankly declare our satisfaction that the address disclaims any purpose of interfering with negro suffrage, and professes "to discountenance and discourage any violations of the rights of any portion of the people secured under the Constitution or any of its Amendments," we have not the faintest idea that it will be indorsed, or even acquiesced in by a majority of Southern Democrats. The desire of power—not the conviction of intelligence—has produced this utterance, which is only a trap to catch the unwary. The Democratic press of the South is of far more potency than are its few Congressmen, and it is to that quarter we must look for the real views, sentiments and purposes of Southern Democracy. It cannot be truly alleged that such journals as the Mobile *Register*, Augusta *Constitutionalist*, Montgomery *Advertiser*, Savannah *Republican*, Atlanta *Constitution*, and Memphis *Appeal*, do not fairly represent the opinions of the leading Democrats of the South. The whole tenor and spirit of these influential papers is in direct antagonism to the declaration embodied in the address, and the country may rest perfectly assured that the concession has been made simply for the sake of expediency, and that if the party should succeed in regaining power the whole processes of reconstruction will be assailed, and if possible reversed.

As proof that this apparent acceptance of accomplished fact is only smoke, under cover of which the real fire is concealed from view, we quote the following extracts from a couple of leading Southern journals:

[From the Mobile Advertiser.]

What happened in and during the war—what was settled by force of arms by the war—is necessarily "dead." Only another war can undo it. *But all that has been done since the surrender*, and since, by the radical theory of the war, that its object had been attained in "saving the Union," the insurgent States were back in the Union—all, we say, that has been done in violation of the Constitution and of the rights of the State, *is not dead, but living*, matter of the most vital politics *to-day*. The Thirteenth Amendment is legitimate corollary of the war, because it only ratified what the States had separately done, to wit, abolish slavery. That is *res adjudicata* in the Democratic party, for no State and very few individuals would restore it. But the reconstruction amendments and laws stand upon a different footing. And what does the Southern Democracy demand as to them? Nothing more than the national Democracy has already conceded in the New York Convention of 1868, when, in its platform, it declared those reconstruction measures "*Unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void.*"

[From the Savannah Republican.]

"Just here we get at our opinion that the great body of the Southern Conservatives are willing that the Democrats of the North, of whose sympathy in every just political sentiment and constitutional opinion they have perfect confidence, should fight the enemy in their own form of arms. What we of the South want is the destruction of the Radical regime, a faction which has corrupted every department of the government, and is rapidly driving the country into revolution and ruin. We insist on no particular manner of defeating that party. We only demand that the party seeking our co-operation in this great work of deliverance and liberty—as we honestly conceive it to be—shall not *accept or indorse* any of the usurpations or outrages that have been put upon the country by the common enemy. *Once in power, the South* will *still* apply *her right, will expect the Democratic party to remedy all abuses in the body politic, of whatever nature.*"

Upon these extracts, which might be multiplied indefinitely, not a single word of comment is needed. They furnish their own interpretation, and completely spoil the little game of the childlike and bland political AH SIN'S in conclave at Washington.

IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT IN ENGLAND.

We observe that the spread of liberal ideas in England, to which we yesterday made reference, is attracting marked attention and discussion from the leading journals of the country. All the signs of the times indicate that the overshadowing question in that country will very shortly be of the precise character embraced in the recent discussion relative to the game laws—namely, whether the present possessors of the soil have the exclusive right to do as they please with their own landed property, and whether Capital has in the past dealt fairly and honorably with Labor, requiting it with its just and honest dues. At all events, economic society in England appears to be in a state of actual war, and no political or other estimate of the condition of affairs in that country is of importance which does not recognize this fact, and regard the upper and lower classes of society as belligerents.

The limited area of Great Britain as compared with its population, gives an abnormal value to land. At a very early date in the history of that country the possession of land conferred upon its possessor, besides wealth, political and class privileges, the effect of which has been to make the acquisition of large estates objects of constant and unyielding ambition. The landed proprietor is almost invariably a magistrate also; the "lord of the manor" is a miniature monarch. The wealthy classes have thus had other than pecuniary reasons for accumulating large estates; in consequence of which the ownership of all the land in Great Britain has gradually passed into the hands of a comparatively small number of families, who in great measure use it merely for private parks, pleasure grounds and game preserves; in many cases, as in the Scottish instance mentioned yesterday, removing the peasantry to make room for partridge coverts and browsing places for deer.

These diversions of the landed aristocracy in "making game" of humanity by subordinating its welfare to the pleasure derived from pheasant shooting, largely accounts for the unnaturally small proportion of the population engaged in agriculture, and the unnaturally large proportion which is thus thrown upon other labor markets. The vast areas of untilled land on the one hand have been followed by vast throngs of idle hands on the other. That which nature intended should be joined together the great proprietors have put asunder, and thus a divorce exists between sinews and soil. The statement a day or two ago reported by cable dispatch that the national census of the population of Great Britain, now at the point of completion, would show "a large increase in the population of all the principal cities of England," is, among other things, an evidence of the constantly increasing army of paupers manufactured by this cause, and by the operation of its twin brother, the law of entail.

We repeat our remark of yesterday, that this deplorable condition of affairs is not to be attributed to the insensibility of the great landed proprietors. Almost without exception they are men of benevolent instincts and personal generosity. The fault lies far back of any man or any class. A few false principles, adopted as rules of government in feudal ages, and never yet eradicated, have among other and higher wants developed this increasing antagonism, the significant import of which is shown in the fact that all the younger of the liberal thinkers and scholars of that country, HUGHES, MCNEILLA, MORLEY, FAWCETT, and others, have identified themselves with the working-classes in this contest, for the reason that their cause is the cause of liberty and progress.

Nor is this movement confined to England alone. Under all the folly, and madness, and crime of the French Communists may be traced the idea of resistance to the system which has hitherto enabled the rich and powerful to enjoy the leisure and luxury which labor has created, while they themselves have hardly been able to keep body and soul together. The sturdy, phlegmatic, orderly Saxon is very differently constituted from the impulsive, mercurial and riotous Frenchman; and yet there is a remarkable resemblance of feature between the proposition of the Commune to dispose of the crown property of France at auction, for the purpose of enabling the French people to discharge the war indemnity, and the late declaration of Mr. HERBERT, a Liberal member of Parliament, made at a reform meeting in London, that the English crown lands were in reality the property of the people. These remarkable coincidences show that the agitation has far wider and deeper significances than are visible upon the surface.

THE precise character and degree of the relationship existing between bodily condition and brain action will probably not be ascertained for some time to come. Dr. Johnson declared that "a man who drank beer would think beer," and indeed we should judge from some of his works that he gulped down enormous dagons of it. It is said, too, that a diet of fish promotes the processes of rattiocination. Whether this be true or not the politicians who feed on blubber must tell. We frankly confess our inability to decide. But if qualities of mind and morals be in reality dependent on the character of soup and steaks, it solves a great mystery in respect to Boston. That city has for many years derived its meats from the adjacent cattle markets of Brighton, and it appears that the enterprising butchers of that thriving suburb have for a long time been in the habit of supplying the town with beef from animals which died of exhaustion or disease during the journey by rail from the Western States. About a week ago a butcher who was engaged in the operation of one of these diseased carcasses for the market, accidentally cut his hand and received the poison into his wound, of which he subsequently died. At the coroner's inquest held over his body the facts in question were elicited, it being proved that hundreds of cattle which had died natural deaths in consequence of unnatural treatment, had been carefully dressed and sent to the stalls of Quincy market, and thence distributed to the population of Boston. The crime of the butchers is of a character which the severest punishment that could be "meted" out to them would hardly atone for. But what we should like to know is, the precise relationship which exists between beef and Boston metaphysics, and how far the luminous *mind* of the Hub are the result of the phosphorescence of the putrid bovine carcasses of Brighton. We already knew Boston to be the principal source whence the country derived its vitalizing *oxygen*, but we did not know that it was produced in such a singular manner.

THE French catastrophe is now heightened by the loss of her controlling interest in that great international commercial enterprise, the Suez Canal. It being good authority that her financial embarrassments place it out of her power to make further pecuniary advances, and that its affairs are in such a strait that they can only be satisfactorily adjusted by a complete reorganization of the company. But the surprise is of such vast importance to the maritime world, that no difficulty will be found in obtaining the capital requisite to putting it upon a sound financial basis. Whatever complications arise will probably grow out of the spirited rivalries of the various European governments for its possession. Turkey, Austria, Russia, and especially England, have at stake interests which will doubtless lead each of those nations to employ the resources of diplomacy to secure its control. The value of its present traffic is about two millions of dollars per annum, but large outlays for repairs and improvements are still required. When these have been made, however, and the proposed widening and deepening of the channel has been accomplished, its monetary value will be enormous. It is said that England is putting forth extraordinary exertions to obtain absolute control of it. Her present prize is high and the stake, give away the whole to the working people of the land, whose interest and desire of the Government of the Union Confederation to facilitate the task of the Republican Government of France. The decision of the Emperor to abstain from all intervention in the internal affairs of France could only be carried out so long as the interests of Germany were in no way endangered by the agitation, and especially if the preliminaries were not called in question. Should this limit not be reached, they would not intervene. If, however, it were necessary, they would do so, with sorrow, but with the same decision which had previously carried the war to a successful end.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, the creator of historical fiction, takes place on the 15th day of next August; and we suggest to his countrymen residing in this city the propriety of commemorating the event in a manner suitable to the fame of the literary "Wizard of the North." In Europe extensive preparations are making for giving proper *eclat* to the occasion, and we do not know of any reason why his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic should not feel equally interested in honoring him. It is customary to celebrate the anniversary of Burns, as the national poet of Scotland; but Scott was more than that, his fame being international and his works belonging to every age and country.

The New York *Tribune* says: "Erie has carried the Pennsylvania Legislature in its pocket for a year and has never boasted of it. There is something suspicious in this modesty, only partly explained by the statement, in another column, that Erie avoided an expense of $100,000 for rebuilding a bridge in Erie county by getting a bill releasing it from its obligations 'snaked' or smuggled through the Legislature." The *Tribune* wants to know how many other bills Erie has "snaked" through our Legislature.

The New York *Free Press* hoisted the name of Senator Thurman for President and then died. The Atlanta *Free Gazette* put up the name of Governor Hoffman and then gave up the ghost.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Barnstable man has a hen which last week laid six eggs, not one of which weighed less than four and a half ounces. The hen must have been of the breed described in the old verse:

"Somebody's killed our old speckled hen,
I think they'd better let her been;
She used to lay two eggs a day,
And Sunday laid a goose egg!"

A movement is now on foot to stock the Delaware river with salmon, as the gill-net fishermen have virtually exterminated the shad. The salmon eggs are to be brought from Canada to Duchess county, N. Y., where they will be hatched. The young will then be placed in the Delaware. The intention is to introduce 10,000 of the young fish. Prohibitory laws are to be asked from the Legislatures of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and heavy penalties inflicted for fishing for the salmon under five years from the time they are placed in the stream.

Secretary Belknap has reduced the army to a peace footing. All supernumerary officers have been either retired or transferred out, and the number of enlisted men brought down to the legal standard of 30,000.

The important news comes by cable that the Central Pacific bonds have been placed on the regular call of the Berlin Bourse, which is powerfully stimulating the investment demand in Germany, owing to the high rate with which all securities are investigated before they can be admitted on the regular call of the Berlin Stock Exchange. American securities are generally improving in the markets of Europe.

It is said that the cows in Orange county, New York, by being fed on brewers' slops, are kept so drunk the greater part of the time that they don't know what sort of milk to give, and, furthermore, it is claimed that beer is not improved by being strained through an old cow. Besides the alcoholic adulteration, one thousand cans daily of skim milk are taken to New York City from this county. The part is removed. With such diet for babies the mortality among them need not be wondered at.

Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, gives official notice of the appointment of a traveling missionary for the benefit of the colored people, to give special lectures and instructions for them, in aid of the local pastors.

The father of the young lady who personated Germania in the recent German peace procession in New York has published a card, denying the report of her death in consequence of the extreme fatigue she underwent on the occasion. The denial was provoked by a preacher alluding to the circumstance in his sermon as an act of divine vengeance.

The officers of Mr. Bergh's society spent the whole of one day last week on Broadway, New York, turning out lame horses from the street cars. The drivers complained of the hardship of their arrest and confinement in the lock-up, when the owners of the horses were the real offenders; they (the drivers) were compelled to drive the lame animals or they would lose their places.

New York papers report the death, at Syracuse, recently, of Rev. D. E. St. Croix, of the Presbyterian denomination, from starvation. He expired suddenly, while sitting up in a chair, and those who had been visiting for some days previously stated that they found him in a deplorable condition, his illness resulting solely from penurious habits, in depriving himself of sufficient food to sustain existence. Deceased was about sixty-five years of age, and had a wife, who was reported to be somewhat insane from him in consequence of his disinclination to afford the common necessaries of life.

Chinese laborers on plantations in Louisiana are "striking." An overseer discovering that they worked very slow, set them to hoeing cotton on parallel rows with a gang of negroes, in order to give them an idea of the amount of labor expected. They took umbrage at this, and made it the pretext for enforcing demands for exclusive control, contending that the English translation of the contract differs from the original. Since their first arrival they have been very exacting, and many of their demands have been almost frivolous. On one occasion they demanded that their firewood should be brought to the door, and at another time asked to have water hauled for their especial benefit.

In a Richmond court, last week, the Judge, in passing sentence upon a man who had been convicted of improperly influencing a trial, said: "I owe it to you and others—perhaps more to you than any other—that I am sitting here a Virginia Judge. So many new projects, and such unwonted and unbounded prodigality of expenditure, present and prospective, I leave to others to calculate. If the people will take up the figures and reckon seriously how much the tendency threatens to add to their burdens, and how many additional mills of taxation are involved in each and all of the several projects which are dawning gradually into light, I shall be greatly surprised if they do not begin to look grave at the proceedings of their ramshackeous "Fathers," whose very powers, while they divide, diminish, necessarily the sense of responsibility which weighed so heavily in former times, are so well calculated to make them feel magnificently and talk magnificently about their subject realm.

I respectfully submit to thinking men of the Councils, as well as to the people themselves, whether this thing has not gone far enough, and whether there can be anything more wantonly extravagant or indefensively absurd, in these enlightened times, than the market mania which, beginning with the understate avenue precedent, is now threatening to engulf perhaps a million of our property. If Lawrenceville is to have an extensive market house at the public crossing, why not East Liberty, and Minersville, and Oakland, and Hazlewood, and every ward, nay, every block within the city? And why not magazines of merchandise to boot, where the people can be clothed as well as fed, without getting out of sight of their domicile? A TAX PAYER.

VENGEANCE JUSTIFIED.

Homicide Trial at Frederick, Md.—Slayer of a Seducer Acquitted—Exciting Scene in Court—Ovation to the Released Prisoner.

The trial at Frederick, Md., of Harry Crawford Black for the homicide of Col. W. W. McKaig, at Cumberland, in October last, was concluded on the 15th, having occupied nine days. The deceased had seduced the sister of the accused, a beautiful and highly accomplished young lady, and kept up his criminal association with her even after he had been married, taking her from her home to Baltimore. The fact becoming known to young Black, he sought out the seducer; they quarreled and each drew pistols, but McKaig being taken at some disadvantage was killed in the street. Some months previously the father of the seduced had attempted to take the life of McKaig, having shot at and wounded him. The trial lasted ten days, and excited the most intense interest, on account of the high social standing of the families concerned, all of whom reside at Cumberland. Among the counsel engaged was the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, who appeared for the defense. The scene while "waiting for the verdict" and after its rendition, is thus described:

At five minutes of three o'clock the case was given to the jury, and they retired to their room. Large crowds were gathered about the Court house, while a number remained within the hall, believing that the jury would be out but a few moments. Within sight of the Court house, on all the corners, were gathered groups of men, talking of the trial and its probable result, and ever and anon eager glances were cast toward the window of the room where the twelve men, in whose hands rested the life of young Black, were deliberating. Soon after they entered their room they sent for their dinner, and it was supposed by that they would have a long deliberation before they arrived at any definite conclusion. At five minutes after four o'clock the bailiff having the jurn in charge came down and notified Chief Justice Maulsby that they had agreed upon a verdict. Judge Maulsby directed them to be brought down, and at eight minutes after a o'clock they entered the room. After they were seated the clerk directed the prisoner to stand up. The crowd crept, it seemed perfectly compressed; the audience who had come in held their breath as it were; and when the clerk asked the jury if they had agreed upon a verdict the stillness was almost painful; not even the breathing of the vast crowd disturbed the silence; the jury replied that they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman rose, and in a clear, distinct voice said, "Not Guilty." One deafening peal of applause went up from the crowd, and they rushed forward and raised the prisoner and carried him from the court room. Sheriff Lannon, of Allegany county, in whose custody Black had been since the deed was committed, was the first to embrace Black in the most affectionate manner. An admonition given by the Chief Justice, that no demonstration would be allowed, went for naught. The pent-up admiration and love that was feeling in the hearts of the audience for Harry Black, even among those who had never known him save for the few days of the trial, could not be restrained by the forms of judicial solemnity. As soon as he could free himself from the crowd he joined his mother, who was standing within the hall weeping for joy over the release of her son, and with her walked to the hotel, where during the day and evening he was visited by hundreds of friends and acquaintances who came to congratulate him upon his release.

THE GREEK WEDDING.

Marriage of the Daughter of Baron Gerolt.

The marriage, at New York, on the 19th, of Mr. Cleon Rizo Rangabee, the Greek Charge d'Affaires at Washington, and Miss Dorothea von Gerolt, daughter of the Imperial German Minister to the United States, was a grand affair. The ceremony was performed at the chapel of the Prussian Embassy, according to the rite of the Greek Church. The officiating priest was arrayed in the gorgeous robes of his office, and, in addition, had in his hand a Bible on which was laid a large gold cross. Before performing the marriage rite the priest delivered a brief address, which he said he considered was the most appropriate one he was about to utter in harmony a son of the great Greek Church to a maiden of a faith that was in many respects so dissimilar. He concluded by observing that whatever were the differences in form of many of the rites administered by the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, still in the one great Redeemer, the God of the Catholic and of the Greek, who originated the holy sacrament, was the same. The wedding rings were then taken, blessed and replaced upon fingers of the bride and groom. Lighted wax candelabras were next placed in the hands of the happy pair, when they were signed with the cross by the priest. Wine in golden cups was afterward offered to each, bride and groom, three times successively, after each mouthful blessings were given by the priest, when, taking from the hands of the Russian and the Greek Consul a crown and a coronet bearing the name of Anna, the bridal pair were crowned, the crowns being afterward removed and offered to each in turn. The priest then pronounced man and wife, and blessed in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. The ceremony was concluded by the bridal groom stalking with a kiss a large gold cross presented by the priest, which act was speedily followed by the benediction. The ceremony occupied about three-quarters of an hour.

Reports of Cabinet Changes.

[From the Boston Advertiser, April 20.]

The reports of Cabinet changes are again revived, and it is generally believed that one if not two of the present Ministers will retire as soon as some pending questions in which they have taken part are settled. The Secretary of State has often expressed a wish to be relieved from his duties, but has remained at the President's desire, which, so far as the public have any knowledge of it, is still unchanged. If Mr. Fish retire, and the President should select his successor from those who are now in public life, probably no name would inspire more general confidence for bringing order and strength to administration than that of Senator Frelinghuysen. Reports are also current once more of a change in the Treasury Department. "Removal," some of the dispatches call it. The relations of the President with Mr. Boutwell, as those of the other members of the Cabinet, are believed to be the most cordial, and if any change occurs there it will undoubtedly be by Mr. Boutwell's express desire. He is, however, too deeply interested in the success of the financial measures he is now carrying out, and in which he has entire confidence, to leave that supposition probable. There is more ground for inferring changes in the offices of the Attorney General and the Attorney General; but here also there is nothing but inference, reasoning from outside efforts known to have been made from time to time to procure the removal of the present incumbents.

German Policy Toward France.

At the sitting of the German Parliament, on the last, after recounting the ills to be brought forward, Count Bismarck declared that as regards those that had reference to foreign countries, the course of events in France must for a short time be awaited. It was the interest and desire of the Governments of the German Confederation to facilitate the task of the Republican Government of France. The decision of the Emperor to abstain from all intervention in the internal affairs of France could only be carried out so long as the interests of Germany were in no way endangered by the agitation, and especially if the preliminaries were not called in question. Should this limit not be reached, they would not intervene. If, however, it were necessary, they would do so, with sorrow, but with the same decision which had previously carried the war to a successful end.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

The wheat throughout the State is looking well.

Franklin Maxwell is reported as the wealthiest man in Doddridge county. His landed property amounts to 50,000 acres.

A new company propose erecting a salt furnace for the manufacture of salt, on Elk river, eight miles from Charleston.

Mason county has now in the ground a larger breadth of wheat than in any year since 1857. A fine yield is expected.

The Board of Directors of the Kanawha River Improvement have effected an organization by electing W. G. Goshorn, President; D. D. Reynolds, Treasurer, and J. D. Baines, Secretary.

Abraham Knisely, of Bulskin, Harrison county, died from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from a horse, a few days since.

Mrs. Kelley, an Irish woman, said to have been more than a hundred years of age, who lived in Rencks's Valley, Greenbrier county, died a few days ago.

Four colored men were drowned by the upsetting of a skiff, while crossing the Kanawha a short distance below the mouth of the Gauley river, a few days ago.

The West Virginia Press Association will meet at Fairmont May 4th.

Twenty-five deaf mutes and five blind persons are being educated at the State institution.

Try It.

It is amusing that the feeble should totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of Hostetter's Bitters, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At certain seasons the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are reduced are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest discipline of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters is the safest, surest and most effective stomach strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official receipts and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of chills and fever.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines.
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees.
Ornamental Shrubs,
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Successors to J. Knox.

PRINCE ALBERT MUSIC HALL.

Description of the Great Edifice—A Terrific Organ.

The following is a description of the Prince Albert Music Hall in London, built at a cost of £200,000, and recently formally opened by Queen Victoria:

The building is elliptical in form. The style is Italian renaissance, the materials of the facade being entirely red brick and terra-cotta, two materials of which, in my secret heart, I cherish a holy hatred, but which here have been so well used that the general effect is excellent. On a massive base of brickwork, thirteen feet high, is a plain, red brick story, with deeply recessed, square-headed windows. The principal floor has semi-circular headed windows, and is divided into bays by pilasters which support the main entablature, and a balcony having a projection of about four feet from the building. Above the balcony is another plain band of brick work, pierced with occasional doorways, giving access to it from the picture gallery, and above this again is a frieze in mosaic work, surrounding the building in one unbroken sweep; the cornice over the frieze is also of terra-cotta, and is deep rather than projecting. This cornice and blocking course terminates the outer wall of the building, but twenty feet back of it is the main wall which supports the roof, and from being carried up much higher than the wall it appears above it and has been accordingly faced with red bricks, and enriched with some plain string courses of terra-cotta. The side porches have the same base and principal story as the main building, but the ground floor is partly taken up with the great arches over the carriage drive. These buildings are surmounted by pediments, and terminate at the level of the balcony. The ground porch, or Queen's entrance, has three large arches, with two niches for statues, and wide, square-headed opening on the principal axis. The roof is flat, at the same level as the balcony, although, according to the view of the Albert memorial, and, on a clear day, of the park and garden.

In the interior the hall is oval, 219 feet long and 185 feet broad. In the center there is a level area space, the arena, 102 feet long and 65 feet wide, intended to be used either for the accommodation of a portion of the audience, or for purposes of exhibition. This space seats 1,000 persons. Surrounding the arena is the amphitheatre, containing 1,582 seats, in ten rows, rising one above the other. Back of the amphitheatre are logia boxes, with seats for 320 persons. Above these rise the boxes of the grand tier, with seats for 400 persons, and above these again the boxes of the second tier, also accommodating 400 persons. Above the upper tier is the balcony, with eight tiers of seats for 1,800 persons. Still above the balcony is another gallery, with two rows of chairs for two thousand persons. Besides all this, above the orchestra are two galleries accommodating two hundred persons, so that the hall will comfortably hold and seat no less than seven thousand four hundred and eighty-two persons, exclusive of the performers. The organ and orchestra are situated at the southern end of the hall, and the space or the orchestra accommodates two thousand performers. On the opening day, therefore, when every seat in the hall was filled, and the orchestra of one thousand performers, under the leadership of Sir Michael Costa, sang the first verse of the National Anthem as the first piece, there were, in all, per sons present, and the scene was grand.

The organ is sixty feet wide and seventy feet in height. It contains 9,000 pipes, one hundred and twenty-five stops, thirty-two couplers, and five claviers, and some idea among the pipes are the largest ever constructed. They are forty feet in length, two feet in diameter, and are composed of an alloy of nine parts of tin with one part of lead. It has four manuals, extending from CC to C in attisamo, and one pedale from CCC to G. The pedal organ consists of twenty-one stops, the first manual clavier or choir organ, includes the same number, including twenty stops, all the pipes in which are of metal. The second clavier, or great organ, contains twenty-five stops, only two of which have wooden pipes in the bass notes. The third clavier, or swell organ, consists of twenty-five stops, and these are all, with the exception of the basses of two stops, of metal. The fourth clavier, or solo organ, has twenty stops, making in all one hundred and eleven stops; then there are fourteen couplers and thirty-two combinations. The pipes range from 32 inches in diameter down to the size of the smallest straw, and from forty feet in length down to 1 inch. In the latter pipes only this wonderful instrument is obtained from two steam engines situated in the basement adjoining the organ chamber. Two engines are specially designed for the purpose. The one is a vertical steam engine, of 16 horse power, for supplying compressed or attenuated air, at a pressure of one and a half pounds per square inch above or below the pressure of the atmosphere for working the pneumatic valves. The other is a part of the hydraulic power, vertical, non-condensing engines, driving a three-throw crank shaft, to work the six pairs of bellows or "feeders." Three pairs each of these feeders supply the wind at a pressure of six ounces per square inch above and below the atmosphere.

Nearly all the boxes in the hall were sold before the opening—not for the day alone, but forever—or rather for 999 years. Those on the grand tier sold for £1,000 each, those on the second tier for £800, and the stalls for £100 each. Her Majesty has two boxes, the Prince of Wales has one, and there is scarcely a nobleman or "a great swell" who has not purchased his box. The Marquis of Hertford, a common folks is only the upper gallery and balcony.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name and style of ROSENBAUM, FLEISHMAN & CO. The business will be carried on at the old stand of I. Rosenbaum & Co., Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. The retirement of the public's former liberal patronage is solicited. I. ROSENBAUM,
M. ROSENBAUM,
S. L. FLEISHMAN.

January 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between JAMES A. KING, JAMES SLOAN, JAMES S. KING and EDWARD G. COMIN, under the firm name of JAMES A. KING & CO., Book and Job Printers, of the city of

James T. Brady & Co

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FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, April 22, 1871.

The changes at the close of the week in the condition of the local loan market are unimportant. It was the general impression, however, that there were evident indications of a speedy return to a very easy condition in money. There is a good deal of inquiry for various local bonds and stocks, but at prices which were current several weeks ago. Capitalists failed to take advantage of the comparatively low price of Connellsville Railroad 7 per cent. bonds when they could have been bought at 90@92½, now they are selling at Baltimore at 94@94½. Our moneyed men could have had a half million of these bonds as readily as Baltimoreans a few weeks ago, but they were quickly withdrawn from this market to Baltimore. Now they can only be purchased. Allegheney Valley 7-30s, which have been such a favorite investment with our capitalists, and are still among the prominent securities in shape of a railroad company bond, are now virtually beyond the reach of parties waiting until they would drop to old prices. These bonds are hard to get at any price below 94 or 95.

—At the New York Stock Exchange the *Herald* says the "bulls" are beginning now to be as incapable of seeing the top of prices as were the "bears" last winter to see the bottom. The speculation in the stock market to-day was strongly excited, and led to a further remarkable advance in prices, despite the high figures which had already been attained. As usual on Fridays, when a great deal of regular stock is sold in order that deliveries may be made on Saturday and accounts for the week all closed out by Saturday night, the early bouyancy was arrested by the movement, and about noon parties were only steady under the neutralization of orders to buy and sell. Exceptionally Lake Shore ran up from 109½ to 110, but fell back to 110¾, under the realization referred to. The demand for stock was, however, greater than the supply this afternoon, and when toward the close of banking hours money was found so easy, the speculation burst into a fitful and almost ran wild. Several stocks long reckoned "asleep" were brought into the exciting arena of the Long Room and given a race of several per cent. In fact the speculative appetite is so thoroughly aroused that the buyer of a stock who doesn't get a rise in or two per cent. in an many hours is discontented with his ill-luck and ready to throw it aside for one more lively. For this reason Lake Shore has had the leadership so far in the race to higher prices. The new favorite was Chicago and Rock Island. Pet stocks, Union Pacific, Reading, Rock Island and New York Central. In these and in Lake Shore, Wabash and Western the enormous amount the highest prices of the season were reached. Western Union Telegraph and Ohio and Mississipi seem to be discarded favorites, and were heavy and lower. Nor has the buoyancy of prices been confined to the share marketset alone, for the millionerio steady and respectable Central Pacific first mortgage bonds, which a few weeks ago were selling at 85, advanced to 102¼, the Union Pacific first mortgages closing 90@90½, their sudden improvement being attributed to the fact that the former have been placed on the list in London.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth Avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 22, 1871.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	4 P. M.
C. & A.	101½	102½	102½	102½	103½	103½	103½
Do. Scrip	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Erie	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	21	21	21
Reading	111¼	111¾	112	112	112	112	112
Harlem			129½		130	131¼	131½
Mich. Cent			118		118		
Lake Shore	111¼	112	112	112	112	112	112
Illinois Cent	128	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	
C. & A. R.R.	97	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Do. pref	99	99½	99½	99	99	99	99
Rock Island	114	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
N. Y. Cent	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
Do. pref	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Fol. & Wabash	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Do. pref							
Ft. W. & Erie	99	100	100	100			
Ohio & Miss	19	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Chic. & Alton		93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Do. pref		118					
U. P. Rail	67¾	68	68	68	68	68	68
Quicksilver	42½	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Pacific Mail		64		64			
Adams Ex		94		94			
Wells-F. Ex		54		54			
Quicksilver		43¾		43¾			
U. S. Ex		51		51			
Gold	110¾	111	111	111	110¾	111	111

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	66¼
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	55½
Catawissa preferred	34
Old Creek and Allegheny Railroad	51
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	47
Camden and Amboy Railroad	120
Schuylkill Navigation	14¾
Reading	55¼

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds Railroad, Bank, Gas Coal and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 22, 1871.

REMARKS.—We remarked a day or two since that Pittsburgh was booming up as a commercial city, and that our merchants and manufacturers were pursuing the proper course to secure and maintain a still larger share of the trade of the regions of country pierced by the numerous railroads and navigable streams going out from the city. The fact has only to become generally known that goods and wares of all kinds can be bought in Pittsburgh as cheap and upon as accommodating terms as in the East, to induce dealers throughout the West to come here. To this end we advised them, and do so now, a liberal use of printers' ink. Point is held firmly at quotations. Grain has been arriving more freely for the past week, and there has been a reduction of five cents a bushel on wheat, with a tendency to still further decline. Oats continues very active, and dealers report the market in every way satisfactory. Bacon and provision remain unchanged in prices, with a fair demand reported. Cheese comes in slowly, and is held firm at former quotations. Grass butter is in good demand, and selling to 35c ₰ lb. Eggs are not quite so plentiful, and are held at 16c per dozen for fresh. Whisky has not been affected by the late movement in Chicago. The produce market is fully stocked, as the local markets.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice ₰ bbl. Common $2 50@3 ₰ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 5 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₰ doz; in kegs and drums 70c ₰ gal.

ASHES—Soda Ash, refined, 55 ₰ cent., 3½@4c; crystals 4@5 cent., 2½c; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9@9½c ₰ lb.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 32½@33c ₰ lb for choice ₰ lb; inferior 18@20c.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c ₰ lb.

BEAN—We report the market dull, with regular sales of small navy at $1 80@2 ₰ bush.

BEESWAX—Market firm; sales at 28@30c ₰ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ½-3 cans, ₰ doz, $1 75; ½ cans, $2 25; 1-lb cans, $3 00; 5-lb cans, $30.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The following are ruling quotations: Plain Shoulders at 8¾c; Sugar Cured Shoulders at 10½c; Sugar Cured Canvassed do. 11c; Ribbed Sides, 10@10½c; Clear do. 11½@12c; Breakfast Bacon 15@15½c; Sugar Cured Hams 15c; Canvassed do. 16c; Sugar Cured Beef 13½@14c; Lard, prime kettle rendered in tierces, 10½c; buckets 11c; 3-lb cans 12½@13c; Country Lard 11@12c. Mess Pork $26 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 75; Philadelphia $6 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote ₰ bbl at $3 25@3 50; ₰ bush 90c@$1.

CRANBERRIES—Are scarce at $12@15 ₰ bbl.

CHEESE—The supply still falls short of the demand, and prices are firmly maintained. We quote N. Y. Goshen at 18@19c ₰ lb; Ohio Goshen 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve 15½@16 25 ₰ lb.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 21@22c.

CANDLES—Mould 12c ₰ lb, full weight, 10c; short weight, 9c; Steartine 19½ ₰ lb.

COAL—We are reported sales anthracite by the car load at $6@6 50 ₰ ton.

CEMENT—Louisville Hydraulic $3@3 50 ₰ bbl. Dexter's Peerless Hydraulic $3 50@3 75 ₰ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—We are reported sales as follows: Peaches, quarters 9¾@10c; halves 13@14c; mixed halves 6@6½c. Apples, quarters 5@6c ₰ lb. These rates for a good article.

EGGS—In consequence of the falling off in receipts good fresh eggs have advanced a shade, and we quote at 15@16c ₰ dozen, with the tendency of prices upward.

FOREIGN FRUITS—There is a fair demand. We quote currants at 11@12c. Prunes 11½@12c; Valencia raisins 15c; layer raisins $3 ₰ box.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese feathers, No. 1, 80c ₰ lb for trade.

FLOUR—Prices remain unchanged with full stocks held by mills and dealers, both of which are disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. We give the following mill and store prices: National family, white, $6 50@7 ₰ barrel; $8 10@ in sacks ($7 80); Pan Handle, Southern family, $6 75@7 ₰ barrel; $7 10@ Morning Glory in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 75; Palmetto, a barrels $7 25; in sacks $6 25. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 in bbl; sacks $6 75@7 00; choice $7 25@7 50 ₰ bbl.

FEED—$25 by 168, held $1,000 ₰ pair.

GRAIN—There has been no further decline in the price of wheat, and we quote white at $1 20@1 30 and red at $1 40@1 45. Oats are steady at unchanged prices. Sales on wharf and from depot at 56c@58c; store rates 60@62c. Corn is firm; old out of allmarket. Buyers are not anxious to invest; car lots offered; shelled 75c. Rye is in good demand at 72c. Low barley firm but not active; the current rates were $1 05@1 06 ₰ bushel. Barley dull; prices nominal entirely too high to entice correspondents.

GROCERIES—Activity is the order of the day with dealers in groceries. Following are the current rates of the market:

Rio—Grain ripe, 23c; Prime 17c; Choice 21c; Common 15c.

Sugar—Refining grades; choice Carolina at 9@9½c; Prime do. at 9½@9¾c; New Orleans, Choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9@9½c; Porto Rico, Choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½@10c.

Molasses—Are in good demand and very scarce. We quote New Orleans, Choice 75c; prime 70c; good 65c; Cuba, Choice 60c; prime 55c; good 50c; Syrups—Choice 60c; prime 55c; good 50c; Extra Syrups—Choice 65c; prime 60c; good 55c; Sugar House Molasses—Choice 45c; prime 40c; choice 37c.

Coffee—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 18½c; fair 18¼@18½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; Lower grades—low and sheet teas; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c. Dry flint nominal at 20@24c.

HIDES—Sales at 3@3½c ₰ lb.

HONEY—Sales at $5@5 50 for pearl.

LIME—Sells at $1 25 for Cloverand white, and $1 75 for Eastern.

LARD OIL—Pittsburgh No 1 $1 08@1 10; No 2 80@85c; Chicago and Cincinnati, winter-strained, $1 10 ₰ gallon.

LUMBER—Sawed lumber, pine, in water $20@22 ₰ M feet; pine, square timber, 10@11c ₰ cubic foot; hemlock timber, 6@8c ₰ cubic foot; shingles, $4 50@5 ₰ 50 ₰ M.

POTATOES—Sales peach blows from store at $1 25 ₰ bushel, and on track at 1 15; Jersey sweets firm at $5 ₰ bbl.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@21c ₰ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 9@10c; wrapping, straw, 2½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

PEANUTS—New Tennessee sell readily at 6@8c.

PEARS—Sales at $1 25 ₰ bush.

RYE FLOUR—Light demand at $6 50@7 ₰ bbl.

ROOT BEER—Sales Pittsburgh at 4@5c ₰ gal; $3 00; 1 2 $6 00 ₰ doz.

RAGS—Regular sales at 4@4½c ₰ lb.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy at $3 75@4 ₰ bush.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65.

SYRUPS—Covered $6 75@7 25 ₰ bushel; timothy $6 50@6 75; sacked $2 50@2 75.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 50 per half gross.

SODAS—Colgate's sterling pearl, 8½@9c ₰ box; Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemicals of all descriptions, olive, sc; rosin, No. 1, 6c ₰ lb.

SODA—Sales 8 kegs 6c; 5 boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½c ₰ lb.

WALNUTS—Sales at 9 @9½c; country 7@7½c.

WOODENWARE—Pails, 2 hoop, $2 35; 3 hoop, $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 2 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50; No. 4, 2 hoops, $7 75.

WILLOWS—Sales of Kentucky willows at 10c ₰ lb. Whisky—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 01@1 03; old Monongahela $1 05 ₰ gal; old Monongahela whisky $1 68 ₰ gal, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 24, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years: also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Penn. R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, April 17	1,584	922	1,575
Tuesday, April 18	2,032	647	1,307
Wednesday, April 19	1,775	889	1,176
Thursday, April 20	2,576	976	949
Friday, April 21	2,583	629	844
Saturday, April 22	4,299	397	1,067
Total for week	15,102	3,861	6,268
Since Jan. 1	219,708	24,479	106,544
To April 22, 1871	234,810	28,340	112,909
Same time 1870	248,975	35,658	89,796
Same time 1869	222,271	23,344	72,102
Same time 1868	258,001	12,470	70,878

BUSINESS.

The week just closed has presented nothing new or important as relates to the oil trade. The demand was restricted, and sales were of a similar description. We have never witnessed less inclination to either buy or sell. Both sides seem disposed to wait and see what will turn up. In fact, most of them have been waiting for a long time. The fact, which simply exceeds the demand, and there is not a sufficient export demand to carry off the surplus that is just where the difficulty is. In regard to prices, we have but few alterations to note. Crude appears to hold its own; whilst refined is a shade lower. The weeks operations were unusually light.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	14,161	15,102

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to April 22, 1871	234,810
Same time 1870	284,975
Same time 1869	222,271
Same time 1868	258,001
Same time 1867	197,296
Same time 1866	272,808
Same time 1865	77,000

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,289	3,861
Allegheny Valley Railroad	10,293	6,358
Total	13,582	10,219

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1 to April 22:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	23,342	35,658	28,340
Allegheny Valley Railroad	72,102	89,796	112,909
Total	95,444	125,454	141,249

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	8,000	1,000
Refined, barrels	3,500	2,000
Total	11,500	3,000

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

CRUDE—The dead lock in the market continues. Dealers were as wide apart in their views as ever. They have set their figures and don't seem disposed to give way. We quote nominally as follows: Spot or April 10½@10¾c; sellers' option till July, 10½c; buyers' option till May, 10¾c; sellers' option all year, 10¾c; buyers' option all year 12¼c.

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single sale for any delivery; holders were asking the following: Spot or April 22½c; May, 23½c; bid: June 23½c; July, 24½c; buyers' option till July, 24¼c.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 22.—The *Herald* says: The market was rather unsettled during the morning, but in the afternoon it might be characterized as firm on the lower grades, and moderately so on upper grades, with a tendency to appreciate. We quote following:

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road, R. O., 1st 6 months.....4 15
2,000 bbls upper road, S. O., 1st 6 months.....3 90
600 bbls upper road, spot.....3 80
200 bbls upper road, spot.....3 90
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....3 90
500 bbls upper road, regular.....3 90
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 85
1,000 bbls lower road, S. O., 60 days.....3 90
500 bbls Bridgeville.....4 00
500 bbls Rouseville.....4 00
1,500 bbls Rouseville.....4 05
2,000 Eyrd Farm.....4 00
1,000 bbls at Oil City.....4 20

NEW YORK, April 22.—Closing.—The feature of trade to-day is a free business for creek delivery at $3 80, sellers option sixty days, on lower road, and on upper road up to $4 15, sellers' option 10 days. Crude deliverable here is in less demand without further buying inquiry reported. We quote at 12¾@13c; shipping crude is held at 11¾@11¾; refined has been very quiet to-day; a few full orders were on the market from outports, but they were not filled. At yesterday's inside prices, which holders were not disposed to accept, we quote at 22½@23c.

SALES are 2,000 bbls, each May and June, at 23½c; 500 bbls, each June and July, at 24c. Philadelphia delivery—Sales of crude quiet with prices nominally unchanged. The sales are 500 bbls refined for April at 22½c.

OIL CITY, April 22.—Market firm but weak; 47 gravity on lower creek, $3 90; 47 gravity at Oil City, $4 10@4 15.

ROUSEVILLE, April 22.—Market quiet and dull at $3 90@4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Standard White 22½c; April, 22½@22¾c; May, 23@23½c; June, 23½c; July, 24c; Crude, 12½c.

TITUSVILLE, April 22.—Market quiet at $3 90@3 90 on upper creek with little doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 22, 5:15 P. M.—Crude 12c. Refined—April 22½c; May 23½@23¾c; June 23¾c; bid; July 24@c bid.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Crude 12½c bid and the asked refined 22½, and nominal. Market dull and quiet and nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, April 22.—Market quiet and dull at $3 85 @3 90, with no transactions.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 22.—Market very quiet, with very little business doing. We quote $4 00.

OIL CITY, April 22.—Market quiet and weak; lower creek $3 90@3 95; holders ask $4 00.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110 @111.

NEW YORK, April 22—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market closed up easy at 4@6 per cent. on call, with governments and mixed collaterals.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling Exchange 110.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Was favorable. The following are the changes:

Loans, decrease	$202,779
Specie, decrease	1,742,076
Legal tenders, increase	1,902,540
Deposits, increase	2,443,956
Circulation, decrease	57,793

GOLD.

Gold steady, with all business at 110¼@111. Loans were made at from 1¼ to 2 per cent. for carrying to 1 per cent. for borrowing. Clearings $50,000,000. Exports today $1,118,129; exports for the week $3,332,789.

GOVERNMENTS

Governments dull but firm, with no decided change in prices.

Coupons, 1881	116½	5-20s, 1867	112½
5-20s, 1865	113½	5-20s, 1868	112½
5-20s, 1865, new	113½	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865	112½	Currency 6s	115¾

STATE SECURITIES.

In State securities Tennessee and South Carolinas were very strong and active. The remainder of the list was dull.

Missouris	90½	Virginias, old	69½
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	56½
Tennessees, new	66¾	North Carolinas, new	25
Virginias, new	71½		

STOCKS.

In railway shares speculation early in the day was wild and rampant. The special features have been Lake Shore, Wabash, Pacific, New York Central and Hudson. After midday there was a quieter feeling, and prices reacted a fraction. Later in the day Lake Shore, Reading and Pacific Mail were strong and moderately active. The general regular and irregular:

W. U. Telegraph	57½	Northwestern Pref'd	90
Pacific Mail	64¼	Rock Island	115¼
Mariposa	6½	N. J. Central	108
Preferred	16	Erie	21¼
Adams Express	94½	Preferred	85½
Wells Fargo Express	54	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Amer'n Express	54	Preferred	81
United States Express	50½	Fort Wayne	100
Pacific Mail	65¾	Terre Haute	40
New York Central	103½	Preferred	56
New York Cent. Scrip	91	Cleveland and Alton	118
Erie	21	Preferred	118½
Reading	112¼	Lake Shore	111¾
Michigan Central	118	Illinois Central	127¾
Cleveland and Pittsb.	97½	Union Pacific	90¾
Northwestern	90¾		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, April 22, 1871.

FLOUR: Dull.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring firmer and 1c higher; closed at 81 24@81 24½ seller May; this afternoon quiet at 81 27½@81 27¾ seller May.

CORN—15c higher; closed at 52c for new; this afternoon dull at 49¾c seller May.

OATS—Firm and 1c higher; closed at 47¼@47½, regular and fresh receipts.

RYE—No 2 more active and firmer at 82@83c.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet at 81 05.

HOGS—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork quiet and closed at $18 00 cash and $18 25 June. Lard closed at 10½c seller May; shoulders nominally unchanged. Sides steady; Cuba boxed, Molasses steady; Porto rico 38c. Rice 7½@8½c. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 18½@19c. Hams—Pork dull and declined; sales $18 87; prime $16@16 50; prime mess $16@16 50; extra $18@19 50. Lard—Steam $14 25; prime $13 50@13 75; extra $15@15 50. Hams quiet hams, 10@10½c; shoulders, 6½@6¾c. Middles dull and lower; short clear 10½@10¾c; short rib 10¼@10½c. Whisky—State, 90@92c. Cheese—Unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour dull and in buyers favor; $6 20@6 40 for shipping extras. Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring at 81 26@1 26. Oats, 62@63c. Yellow corn, 54@54½c. Pork buoyant at $18 00; sellers $18 12½. Lard dull. May 10c. June 10¼c. Eggs firm at 16@16½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—The market at the close of the week is inactive, yet steady. For cotton goods, both cottons, Indian Head and Atlantic A brown sheetings are steady at former quotations. Bleached shirtings, Wamsutta 11c fine 113c; Indian Orchard 9½c; do Wilkinson 9½c; Lonsdale 11c; Lonsdale cambric 12½c; Pequot O 12½c; do W 12c; 4-4 do 11½c; Hill 11 4 12½c; 4-4 do 11½c; Bleached muslins Ic; 6-4 do; Nonquitt and Pocasset 10c; Davis mills 1c; Chapman 10c; Wamsutta 10c; Dwight anchor 12½c; Ontario 9½c; do B 8½c; do C 8c. Prints are steady and very inactive from 9½ to 12½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 16c. Flour dull and drooping; family $6 25@6 40. Wheat dull and declined; red $1 23@1 24. Corn active and at 57c. Rye steady at 87@90c. Oats steady at 54@56c. Barley easy and firm, fall $1 10@1 20, the latter rate for choice. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil $1 00. Lard dull at 9½@9¾c. Eggs firm at 15@15½c. Butter firm at 30@32c. Cheese scarce and firm at 16c for new factory. Pork dull and nominal; front of sale at $18 50. Lard dull; jobbing sales at 11c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; held at 6¾@7c; shipping at 7c for sides; sales 130 hhds sides clear rib at 9½@9¾c. Hogs steady at $5 30@5 60 @ 100. Cattle quiet and weak at $4 @5 25. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Whisky buoyant but unsettled; sales at 90c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 1 red winter $1 42. Corn steady and firm; high mixed 56c. Oats steady; No. 1 State 56c. Barley nominal; prime quiet and dull at $1 80; refined stronger at 21c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, April 22.—Wheat quiet and unchanged. No. 1 white $1 45; regular $1 43@1 44; amber $1 41. Corn unsettled at 60@61c. Oats steady at 52½@55c. Potatoes steady at 85c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan $1 40; amber Michigan $1 41; No. 2 do $1 37½; amber do $1 38; rejected for high united 88c; low do 85c; yellow 59c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 55½; Michigan 52c. Lake freights firmer to Buffalo 3c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Flour dull and unchanged; family brands $6@6 50; extra $6 75@7 50; Minnesota $7@7 25; patent $8@8 50. Corn steady; No. 2 yellow 58c. Oats 49@50c. Provisions dull. Crude petroleum firm; refined 23½@23¾c. Whisky dull at 92c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 at 2 P. M., $1 21½. Oats—No. 2 at 46½c. Barley—No. 2 raised 56c. Rye—No. 1 58c. Barley dull and nominal.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Manufactured copper steady ingot 21½c. Iron—Scotch pig $23@24. Tinplate dull at $12@13. Bar $70. Russia sheet 10½@11c gold. Coal sells firm at $4 65, clinch $5 15@5 40; horse shoe $6@6 15.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Sugar, molasses and coffee unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 22.—Cotton weak at 14½@14¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—Cotton dull at 16c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, April 22.—Cotton steady at 14½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, April 22.—Cotton weak at 15c.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

April 22.—Pig iron continues firm and in small stock, but consumers only buy to meet pressing exigencies. Sales of 500 tons of Lake Superior, No. 1 quality, deliverable at Philadelphia and Baltimore, at $25; 100 tons do No. 2 at $23; 1,000 tons Gray Forge at $21@22; 500 tons white and mottled at $20@20 50; charcoal is held at $45@50.

Two large iron works have suspended—the Wadsworth, of Buffalo, N. Y., and the Lochiel, of Harrisburg, Pa. The former will probably resume.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron commands $75@77 50; American rails at $66@70, currency; English quoted at $67@67 50. Over 5,000 tons rails were taken on secret terms.

Scotch pig sells at $20@24 ₰ ton.

Blooms are quiet and nominal at $90@95 for charcoal.

Nails are worth $4 65.

Anchors and chains are unchanged. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 9½c ₰ lb.—*Price Current.*

NEW YORK.

April 22.—The demand for Scotch pig has been rather moderate since our last, but as there is no increase in the supply, full rates are maintained. The sales are 100 tons Coltness, 1 arrive, at $30 50 gold; 200 do Glengarnock, part $32 25 currency; and 75 do on the spot $34 00. American remains quiet but steady at the following quotations: No. 1 foundry, 26 00, and No. 2, $25 00@26 00; the offerings are light, and prices very firm. Wrought scrap continues in demand, and we notice sales of 200 tons on the spot and to arrive, on private terms. There has been very little inquiry for new rails since the sales noted in our last, but prices are unchanged. Refined bar continues without any movement of consequence. The manufacturers held an adjourned meeting on this city on the 18th inst., but came to no conclusions, and adjourned to "meet again" early next month. We understand that there is a great diversity of opinion among them in regard to the proposed new classifications, and some opposition to any change.—*Price Current.*

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of STANLEY & SICKLESMITH, Bankrupts. No. 1,476. In Bankruptcy.

To Creditors of Stanley & Sicklesmith:

At Pittsburgh the 3d day of March, 1871, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Mahlon Standley and Archibald D. Sicklesmith, Partners, as Standley & Sicklesmith, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Greene and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon creditors petition by the District Court of said District.

SAMUEL RINEHART, Jr.,
SAMUEL DUNLAP, Assignee.

M

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Edward Heazelton, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all claims against said estate must be presented, duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate to be indebted to said estate, either by Note or Book Account, are hereby notified to make payment of the same without delay to JOHN BAIRD, at Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond Square, Pittsburgh, who is authorized to receive payment of the same.

ANNIE S. HEAZELTON,
Administratrix.
JACOB H. WALTER,
Administrator.

April 3, 1871. mthf

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WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Bleeding or Bleeding Piles. Those who try it will immediately call on their druggist and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford comfort relief and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience from business.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere. MWF

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

DRS. JORDAN AND DAVIESON,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice, they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their Branch Office in this city, and in future to be found exclusively at their Main Office, 1,625 FILBERT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET.

PATTERNS and MODELS of Every Description.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

China	April 26	Liverpool.
Minnesota	April 25	Liverpool.
Europa	April 29	Liverpool.
Batavia	April 29	Liverpool.
Senegal	May 1	Liverpool.
Idaho	May 3	Liverpool.
Algeria	May 6	Liverpool.
Manhattan	May 6	Liverpool.
India	May 6	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	May 6	France.
Java	May 10	Liverpool.
Nevada	May 10	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	May 13	Liverpool.
Columbia	May 13	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—River ten feet. Arrived—Champion, St. Louis; Bernadia, Evansville; St. Charles, Wheeling. Departed—Nashville, Kanawha river; Sammie J. Hale, Memphis; Jno. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans; Edingburgh, Red river. Weather cool and clear. The St. Charles and Bermuda life over 70 repairs.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 22.—Weather fine; mercury 78. River falling slowly. Departed—Mollie Ragson, Nashville and return; Idlewild, Cairo and return, 3 A. M.; Palestine, 6 A. M.; Louisville and Charmer, to Cincinnati, 10 A. M.; Frederick Henderson packet, to Cincinnati, Longworth, to New Orleans, 12 M.; Morning Star, Louisville packet, 2 P. M.; Mary Houghton, to Nashville, packet, 2 P. M.; Leonidas, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; the Sam Brown at 7 P. M., and S. Wilson at 12, night. For the lowout J. Reese at 9 P. M., all with barges, passed down; business dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 22.—Port: Tug Red Fox, New Orleans to Evansville, 9 P. M.; Mary Miller, St. Louis to Louisville, 9 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 11 P. M.; Tug Bonanza, New Orleans to Memphis; Diamond, Memphis to Louisville, 3 A. M.; Indiana, New Orleans to Louisville, 4 A. M.; Alsenia, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Argonaut No. 2, Tennessee river to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Mary Alice, New Orleans to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Cumberland, Pittsburgh to New Orleans, 9 A. M.; Hornet, Louisville to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; John

THE VERY LATEST.

CIVIL WAR.

Military Situation Unchanged.

A Last Effort for Conciliation.

German Troops Evacuating the Forts.

German Troops Evacuating the Forts—The Batteries Still Hammering Away.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING, April 22.—It is rumored the Versailles Government has paid the first instalment of the war indemnity of five hundred millions of francs, and that the German troops in consequence are evacuating the forts north and east of the city. It is also reported that a detachment of gens-d'armes has passed through St. Denis, and five of them are on guard duty at the railway station there. The Communist, however, denies the truth of these reports, and gives out that the gens-d'armes who were seen marching northward went no further than Gennevilliers.

It is supposed the Versailles government intends to complete the investment of the city and cut off all communication with the interior. Batteries on both sides are in active operation. At Neuilly and Sablonville to-day musketry firing was heard at intervals, and fighting is reported within a hundred yards of the ramparts. The Communist forces hold their ground with great tenacity. They complain of maladministration in the war office, and began to accuse Cluseret of aiming at a military dictatorship.

The Commune has made a requisition on the gas company, and enforced it by seizing two hundred million francs at the office of the company.

Suspension of Hostilities.

VERSAILLES, Evening, April 23.—Rain has fallen without cessation all day, and no military event of importance is reported. In the Assembly to-day, Minister Picard expressed his willingness to agree to suspension of hostilities for the burial of the dead.

Another Unsuccessful Attempt to Overthrow the Government at Versailles.

LONDON, April 23, 11 A. M.—Another attempt has been made at Versailles to overthrow the government and introduce the Commune, but has failed. The insurgents have been arrested, and a large quantity of ammunition which they had concealed in a ruined castle near Stantone has been seized.

Military Situation Unchanged—Government Troops Fortifying.

PARIS, April 23.—The situation of the belligerents is unchanged. The Versailles troops are building formidable barricades in Neuilly, and constructing pontoon bridges at Suresnes and Puteaux. Gaston Bacon, the pivot of their operations, is strongly fortified.

General Cluseret has sanctioned a truce to enable the inhabitants to leave Neuilly. The Versailles troops have appeared in force at Charenton. Pigat has resigned his seat in the Commune. The Republican league has appointed delegates to make a last effort at conciliation.

The Cannonade.

VERSAILLES, April 23.—The cannonade from Fort Valerien on Saturday was mainly directed against the gates of Auteuil and Pont du Jour, where the insurgents have established batteries. To-day the guns of the Fortress were again turned on Porte Maillot, which had been partially repaired.

The rumor that the first installment of the war indemnity has been paid, and the northern forts occupied by the Versailles troops, is contradicted.

Havre to Mediate.

HAVRE, April 23.—The municipal council of Havre has deputed three of its members to mediate between Paris and Versailles.

Versailles Batteries Silenced—Proposal of the Republican League.

PARIS, April 23, P. M.—*Official* reports to the Commune state that the National forces of several of the enemies batteries on Saturday, and repulsed attacks on Forts Issy and Vanvres last Thursday night. The Prussians have ordered strangers to leave St. Denis. No detachment of Prussians has been there yesterday, as rumored.

The Republican league has published the details of its proposal for the autonomy of Paris. If President Thiers consents to it, the league will force the Commune to accept it.

General Cecilia has been appointed commandant of Paris. General Bergeret has been released from arrest. The firing to-day was not heavy.

Ammunition Wasted—Disaffection Among the Insurgent Troops.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, April 23.—The *Tribune* special correspondent at Paris Sunday evening, writes: A heavy artillery duel was kept up all day. The practice is bad, the shells flying wild. There was a fusilade at Neuilly at close quarters. An Englishman was shot at Ternes, a hundred yards within the gates. The Versailles gens-d'armes at St. Denis have procured permission from the Prussians to march trains *en route* to Paris for suspicious foreigners.

The medical students held a meeting yesterday to appoint delegates to confer with the Commune. Yesterday it was reported at Vincennes that the Prussians had evacuated Fort Nogent, and the inhabitants left in hundreds in fear of the bombardment expected. The Montmartre battalions are mutinous and complain of their bad position and bad armament, and declare they marched recently only because they were forced by the Chassepots of the Belleville battalion. Two battalions last night abandoned their post unattacked. The commandant of four battalions refused to march to the fortifications. Many similar acts of disaffection have occurred.

Pyatt resigned because the Commune declared the elections valid. A fusion movement to arrest him. A delegation of Free Masons has gone to Versailles to propose an armistice to allow the inhabitants of the bombarded villages to leave.

The firing of Courbevoie and Besancon on Saturday is without results.

Dethronement of the New King.

MADRID, April 23.—Castelar announces that he will introduce a motion in the Cortes demanding the dethronement of the King.

The reception to President Grant and Senator Morton at the Academy of Music, Indianapolis, Saturday evening, was an enthusiastic affair. Gov. Baker made a short address, welcoming the President, and the latter gentleman returned his thanks in the few remarks customary with him. Senator Morton then made a speech of some length, eulogizing the President and reviewing the course of his administration. We are unable, owing to the crowded state of our columns, to print the full account of the reception sent by telegraph.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 23.—River ten feet and stationary. Arrived—Minneola, Memphis; Emma Floyd, Nashville. Departed—Mary E. Poe, St. Louis. Weather clear and cool.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 23.—Port list to-day: Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 2 A. M.; Robert Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, 6 A. M.; Dictator, Memphis to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Lida Norvell, St. Louis to Metropolis, 7 A. M.; Simpson Horner, Vicksburg to Louisville; Ironsides, St. Louis and return, 9 A. M.; N. J. Bagley No. 2, Pittsburgh and return, 9 A. M.; Belle and Burgess, St. Louis to Pittsburgh, 2 A. M.; Wm. Cowan, Cairo to New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Sam Brown, Louisville to St. Louis; H. C. Yeager, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Sallie, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 5 P. M.; Colorado, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 5 P. M.; Leonidas, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 7 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville packet, 7 P. M.; Emperor, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 7 P. M. River fallen sixteen inches. Weather clear. Mercury 58 degrees.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bargains in Dry Goods—William Semple, Allegheny.
Japanese Silks, Velveteens—McElroy & Dickson.
Woolen Mill for sale—J. G. Allen.
Building Materials for Sale—D. S. Williams.
Bankrupt Notice—S. C. McCandless.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Peanuts—Meiler, Brown & Co., Cincinnati.
Fair—Railroad Hall, Allegheny.
City Hall—St. Bridget's Church Fair.
Pittsburgh Opera House—Black Crook.
Imperial French Wine Vinegar—Bollman & Carl.
Carriages—Shaffer's Bazaar.
Steel Works at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Academy of Music—Comedy Combination.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Fifth Avenue Opera House—Gaiete Comique Troupe of Specialties.
Glenwood Grove for Rent—J. H. Williamson.
Floral Oil—Charles Abel & Co.
Fust Yama Tea Importing Company.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Hardware—Lane Bros.
Felt—Boller Belting Works, 46 Courtland street, New York.
Lace Curtains and Shades—E. Edmundson & Son.
Axes, Saws and Shovels—Hubbard, Lippincott, Bakewell & Co.
Sunny Side Tobacco—Wegman & Bro.
Mineral Waters, &c.—Simon Johnston.
Hoof and Shoe House—J. H. Horland.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Brushes and Notions—Thompson & Co.
Brandt's Kalliston.
Brushes—Thompson & Co.
Town Lots of the United States—C. C. Norvell.
Mortgage Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Capital Wanted—Wm. Skinner & Co.
Offices for Rent—W. A. Howard.
Flour, Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Dry Goods—Morgan, Stern & Co.
Removal—Robert M. Knight.
Shoe Brushes—240 Liberty street.
Patent Bed Lounge—Lemon & Weise.
Brushes and Notions—D. D. Thompson.
Swayne's Medicines—McClarran & McKennan.
Plumbing—I. Bourne.
Coal Property for Sale—W. N. Howard.
Woolen Mill for Sale—W. H. Baily.

List of Unmailable Letters, April 22.

Nast, Rev. Cyrus, Bloomington, Ind.....3
Parks, Phebe, Leechburg, Pa.....3
Scott, Rev. A. L., Macon, Miss.

CITY MATTERS.

FIRE IN LIBRARY HALL.

The Main Flue in the Building Defective—Loss About $500.

About 9 o'clock last night an officer on duty on Penn street, when passing Library Hall, discovered a stream of water flowing from the main entrance, and at once effected an entrance to the building by passing through the cellar, occupied by Mr. Ruby, and on going up stairs to the wash room adjoining the ladies' reading room, from whence the water came, he discovered that the building was on fire. A further investigation developed the fact that the fire was under the floor of the wash room, and had caught from the main flue. The floors are double, with a concrete floor between them, and the fire was in the joist of the upper floor, above the concrete. As there had been no fire in the furnace connecting with the flue since seven o'clock this morning, it is quite probable that the fire under the floor has been smouldering since Saturday morning, and had it not been for the concrete floor the entire building would doubtless have been destroyed. The water pipe leading to the wash room had been melted off, and it was from it that the water flowed. The damage was very slight, being principally that occasioned by the water which has destroyed the plastering and frescoing on the ceiling of the entrance hall. From all that could be ascertained it is quite apparent that the origin of the fire was accidental, and not the result of design. Such carelessness on the part of a builder in the construction of a building of any kind is inexcusable. It should be a criminal offense, and should be punished severely. The building is insured in a number of companies.

LICENSES REFUSED IN 1870.

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REFUSALS IN 1870.

John M'Monigle, Union tp. C. B. Stien, Sharpsburg.
Wm. O'Doherty, Scott tp. M. Gier, 2d ward, Allv.
Albert Young, Shoreo tp. Allegheny.
John Killcullen, Wilkin tp. J. Hard, Scott tp.
G. Schwartz, McKeesport. J. Stasic, Penn tp.
Mary Garey, N. Versailles. M. Mahee, 15th ward Ally.
Rich. Hawkins, 6th ward E. Shechan, 12th ward Pg.
Allegheny.
W. J. McKern, Scott tp. W. S. Beveridge, S. Versailles.
H. Schleiden, Scott tp. Sailles.
A. McQuilty, Scott tp. F. Bauer, 3d ward, Pg.
T. Paechtel, 5th ward, Ally. J. Bruen, Shaler tp.
Thos. Jeville, Mudlin tp. P. Butler, 14th ward, Pg.
C. F. Minick, Union Boro. P. McLaughlin, 14th ward.
H. Willard, 5th ward, Ally. Pittsburgh.
J. Welsch, Ormsby Boro. H. Sheiler, 17th ward Pg.
Mary Einstein 1st ward,

FRANK GILMORE made information before Alderman Strain Saturday, charging S. F. Arnold with perjury. He alleges that the accused swore falsely in a case before Alderman McSanders, in which he, Gilmore, was defendant. Arnold was held for a hearing.

FREE ART GALLERY,
At Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, 58 Fifth avenue.

RembrandT FINISHED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Of noble personages in Europe and America, large and small, can be found in great variety of styles at Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, 58 Fifth avenue.

THE EASTERN CARRIAGES
Lately purchased by Messrs. McKelvy & Co., at the peremptory sales at Eastern markets, are giving general satisfaction. Their customers are recommending them to their friends, which is one of the best of evidences that they could have. The demand, however, thus far has been supplied, and they have arrangements made to keep a full stock of both home and foreign work of all kinds and styles at such prices that cannot fail to suit the requirements of the trade. Warerooms at Shafer's Bazaar, Diamond street, near Liberty.

OIL PAINTINGS.
The finest selection of oil paintings in the city, just received, at Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, 58 Fifth avenue. A general invitation extended to lovers of fine art.

AMERICAN STEEL WORKS AT CONNELLSVILLE, BY AUCTION, AT McILWAINE'S.
To-morrow evening, at McIlwaine's auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, will be sold the fifteen acres and all the manufacturing and other improvements of the American Steel Works, situate at Connellsville, Pa. The works are the best built and best arranged of any in the country. Also, the tools and stock on hand will be sold. For particulars see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

CARVED BRACKETS,
Black walnut, elaborate, finished in superb style and of new designs, at Boyd, Murray & Fawcett's, 58 Fifth avenue.

OAT MEAL CAKES.
To those of sedentary habits, the use of oat meal prepared in this form cannot be too highly estimated; and where it has been used by such persons, its virtues have made it a favorite article of daily food.

STOP AND TAKE A LOOK
At the magnificent display of oil paintings, chromos, lithographs and photographs in the windows of the store of Messrs. Boyd, Murray & Fawcett, No. 58 Fifth avenue.

Miss Jane Coombs.
Miss Jane Coombs—Miss Jane Coombs—Miss Jane Coombs—at the Academy of Music, April 24.

Mops, Brooms and Fishing Tackle.
Cotton mops, hickory brooms, stable brooms, fishing tackle at Thompson's, 240 Liberty street. MWF

A Brilliant Play
At the Academy of Music on Monday evening April 24.

Cheap Brushes.
Brushes of all kind sold cheap at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street. FS

A Most Talented Company
At the Academy of Music, Monday evening, April 24.

Three Hundred Dollars.
The handsome, decorated China dinner set now on exhibition at the "China Palace" of Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is worth three hundred dollars. Ladies, remember the place and take a good look at this expensive dinner set, the only one of the kind in Pittsburgh.

Miss Jane Coombs.
Miss Jane Coombs, the greatest attraction at the Academy of Music, Monday evening, April 24.

Silver Plated Ware at the China Palace of Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood Street.
The plated ware offered by Messrs. Breed & Co., consisting of castors, tea sets, cake baskets, fruit knives, berry spoons, pie knives, fish knives, forks and spoons, and pearl handled table cutlery, all of single, double and triple plate, in assortment, quantity and first-class quality, cannot be surpassed or excelled. Their mammoth show case of twenty-feet in length is filled with the choicest styles of the different kinds of wares they have in stock. In offering this plated ware they wish to impress upon the minds of buyers that they are not selling at cost prices only, and are willing to dispose of them at such extremely low figures that will find the ready sale of goods made in any market. The purchases were made during the past few months, and the recent favorable decline in buyers' gold and silver, and calling and pricing it will become evident that bargains are now to be had only at the China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Miss Jane Coombs.
Miss Jane Coombs, as Pauline, Monday evening, April 24, at the Academy of Music.

Burnett's Kalliston
Is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases. MF

A Great Cast
At the Academy of Music, Monday evening, April 24th. Miss Jane Coombs as Pauline.

Notions at Wholesale.
Thompson & Co. is the headquarters for matches or brushes, notions at wholesale, 240 Liberty street. FS

A Company
Of artists at the Academy of Music, Monday evening, April 24th.

Thompson & Co.'s Store.
Are you starting a store? If you are, don't fail to call at Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street, for brushes and notions. FS

Opening Night.
April 24th, at the Academy of Music, and a great company.

Pure Russia Bristled Brushes.
We have a large lot of pure Russia bristle brushes, which we offer cheap to painters, plasterers, and paper hangers, at Thompson & Co.'s, brush and notion store, corner Wood and Liberty sts. FS

Miss Jane Coombs.
Miss Jane Coombs, the great American artist, at the Academy of Music, Monday, April 24.

The Lady of Lyons.
Monday evening, April 24, at the Academy of Music.

Strangulated Rupture.
Nothing can be more fearful to contemplate than such a death as is brought about by strangulated hernia or rupture. Who ever has seen the victim of it, writhing in agony, will bear us out in our opinion. But there is no need of any one exposing himself to such a dreadful alternative, for by the timely application of a suitable truss the rupture can be retained in its proper place, and in many cases entirely cured and in all of them relieved. Remember, we have said by a suitable truss—one-half the bandages sold under that name are not worth the leather which is wasted in covering them, and but ill-adapted for the use intended. Another great evil is in the application of trusses. They should not be put on like the hoops of a barrel would be by a man unskilled in cooperage, but they should be put on by a person having a knowledge, not only of the appliances themselves, but also acquainted with the human organism, and especially the anatomy of hernia. What is the comparative expense of a few dollars to that security which one feels in the comfort of a well fitting truss, and besides trusses of as low a price can be had at the establishment of those who are accustomed to fitting them every day as elsewhere.

DR. KEYSER, of 167 Liberty street, has every needful appliance and at every price.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other sorts of Builders' Hardware. Corner Fifth avenue and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302. Pittsburgh. FS

NOTICES.

ATTENTION,
Colored Republicans!
Another Meeting of the Colored Republicans of Pittsburgh will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 24, at the
FRANKLIN STREET SCHOOL HOUSE,
Seventh Ward, commencing at 8 o'clock, sharp. It is most desirable that every Ward should be represented, as the satisfaction in every particular.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOSEPH A. BUTLER,
Chairman City Executive Committee.
JOSEPH HARTMAN, Secretary.

Great Western Gun Works.
RIFLES, SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS.
Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Guns for sale. *Army Rifles*, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITH FIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT,
No. 42 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS
Prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

FEATHERS,
AND
BEESWAX,
ALL GRADES,
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET.

LIME, LIME, LIME.
J. MESKIMEN,
Dealer in Freemont and Common Lime, White and Common Sand. Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal and Coke, firm receiving daily the best quality of Westmoreland County Common Lime, which I am selling in large or small quantities, or by car load, at the very lowest rates. Offices and Wards, No. 42 SEVENTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, or Mellon Bros.', East Liberty.

RAILS, RAILS.
300 TONS CHEAP RAILS.
Suitable for Siding or Coal Roads, for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
No. 349 LIBERTY STREET.

MILITARY AND FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS,
Society Regalias, Badges of all kinds.
Companies and Societies Fitted Out with every article required.
J. M. MIGOOD & SON, Manufacturers,
27 South Eighth street, Philadelphia.

WHEAT AND RYE
WANTED BY
D. WALLACE,
No. 353 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Peruvophosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW

BURNETT'S Cologne is the best made in America. 1f

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE "Sons of Jacob," A. P. A., give a grand ball to-night at the new Masonic Hall, on Madison avenue. Everything has been done to make the occasion all that it should be, and those who attend may confidently anticipate a good time.

A FOOT-RACE came off at Union Park on Saturday afternoon, between James Jackson and Geo. Metz. The race was a distance of three hundred yards for a purse of $150, and was won by the latter who made the distance in thirty-four seconds.

MR. JOSEPH HOUGH, late a member of the park police force and for three years of the Sixty-first regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, died at four o'clock Saturday afternoon, at his residence, No. 33 Avery street. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and proceeded to Uniondale Cemetery. The order of the funeral was as follows: Twenty-eight police in uniform; Hope Lodge, No. 240, Knights of Pythias; Allegheny Lodge, No. 151, of which deceased was a member; James L. Graham Lodge, No. 696, I. O. O. F.; a large number of carriages and buggies. Rev. T. N. Boyle conducted the funeral services at the house and Rev. J. J. Mc-Ilyar at the cemetery. Mr. Hough was well and favorably known in this community, and his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Joseph Murphy's only moderately successful engagement at the new Opera House closed Saturday night, "Help" having held the boards for fourteen performances. He has created a very favorable impression, and many of our people would be pleased to see him in a different line of characters.

To-night the "Black Crook" will be produced, the management announcing "magnificent new scenery, etc. New scenes, it is said will be introduced, and the piece interspersed by Mr. Ruby, and on going up stairs to the wash room adjoining the ladies' reading room, from whence the water came, he discovered that the building was on fire. A further investigation developed the fact that the fire was under the floor of the wash room, and had caught from the main flue. The floors are double, with a concrete floor between them, and the fire was in the joist of the upper floor, above the concrete. As there had been no fire in the furnace connecting with the flue since seven o'clock this morning, it is quite probable that the fire under the floor has been smouldering since Saturday morning, and had it not been for the concrete floor the entire building would doubtless have been destroyed. The water pipe leading to the wash room had been melted off, and it was from it that the water flowed. The damage was very slight, being principally that occasioned by the water which has destroyed the plastering and frescoing on the ceiling of the entrance hall. From all that could be ascertained it is quite apparent that the origin of the fire was accidental, and not the result of design. Such carelessness on the part of a builder in the construction of a building of any kind is inexcusable. It should be a criminal offense, and should be punished severely. The building is insured in a number of companies.

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Wm. O'Doherty, Scott tp. M. Gier, 2d ward, Ally.
Albert Young, Shoreo tp. Allegheny.
John Killcullen, Wilkin tp. J. Hard, Scott tp.
G. Schwartz, McKeesport. J. Stasic, Penn tp.
Mary Garey, N. Versailles. M. Mahee, 15th ward Ally.
Rich. Hawkins, 6th ward E. Shechan, 12th ward Pg.
Allegheny.
W. J. McKern, Scott tp. W. S. Beveridge, S. Versailles.
H. Schleiden, Scott tp. Sailles.
A. McQuilty, Scott tp. F. Bauer, 3d ward, Pg.
T. Paechtel, 5th ward, Ally. J. Bruen, Shaler tp.
Thos. Jeville, Mudlin tp. P. Butler, 14th ward, Pg.
C. F. Minick, Union Boro. P. McLaughlin, 14th ward.
H. Willard, 5th ward, Ally. Pittsburgh.
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Mary Einstein 1st ward,

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MARRIED.

POTTER—BRUERTON.—In the 20th inst., by Rev. R. Monroe, Mr. JAMES M. POTTER, of Allegheny, city, to Miss LIZZIE M. BRUERTON, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIED.

FINLEY.—On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her son George, on Frankstown avenue, JANE FINLEY, in her ninety-fifth year.
Funeral on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

FOAMBLE.—On Sunday evening, April 23d, 1871, WILLIAM W., son of S. P. and Georgie M. Foamble, aged three years and seventeen days.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, on Forty-fifth street, on TUESDAY, April 25th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNES.—SILLERY AND EXTRA DRY. A. LALANDE & CO., Proprietor of the Chat. Laville and Brown Gontenac Clarets. A full assortment of the above Wines for sale by all principal Grocers and Wine Dealers. Gamble sole Agt. for Pittsburgh. SCHULTZER & TAYLOR, Sole Agts. for the U. S., 25 Beaver street, N. Y. MWF

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....JOHN A. ELLSLER.
MONDAY and EVERY NIGHT, also SATURDAY MATINEE, FOR POSITIVELY TWO WEEKS ONLY, the Original, Magical, Spectacular Drama, by Charles Barras, entitled the
Black Crook,
Which has been NEWLY REMODELED, introducing the combined
VIENOISE AND PARISIENNE
BALLET TROUPE,
Together with a host of NEW SPECIALTIES.
The Spectacle terminating with Stanfield's Dazzling
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
☞ Secure Programme. Secure your seats early.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.
.....Manager.
TO-NIGHT Another Treat. All the Beautiful Young Ladies. The FEMALE MINSTREL TROUPE, with four Popular End Men. First nights also of Fanny Le Claire, Millie Florence, the glorious Ethiopian Comedian, Mr. Lew Richardson, the Song and Dance Men, Cotton and Archer. Another week of Morrissey and Emerson, Clara Burton and all the Stars.
Remember the Popular Matinee Saturday.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
C. V. E. BEAMISH.....Lessee and Manager.
MONDAY, April 24th, 1871, at 8 P. M., first appearance of Miss JENNIE ENGEL, the Serio Comic Vocalist of America, W. H. AVANAGH, celebrated Comedien, Miss Nellie Clifford, Joe Moll, Protean Artists. Thomas and Hall, the Pittsburgh favorite. All the other popular favorites remain, including Miss Minnie Jackson, Billy Carter, Pete Lee and the entire Company of Artists.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30 P. M.

Academy of Music.
Miss JANE COOMBS,
Miss JANE COOMBS,
Miss JANE COOMBS,
Miss JANE COOMBS,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ARTIST,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ARTIST,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ARTIST,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ARTIST,
THE GREAT AMERICAN ARTIST,
And a most Talented Company in a Brilliant Play, at the Academy of Music,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 24th.
A. D. BRADLEY.....Stage Manager.
BRILLIANT COMEDY ENGAGEMENT,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, April 24th, of the Great and Popular Actress,
Miss Jane Coombs
WHO WILL APPEAR AS
PAULINE,
IN BULWER'S BEAUTIFUL PLAY OF
The Lady of Lyons,
SUPPORTED BY
MR. FREDERIC ROBINSON,
The distinguished young Actor, and a most Talented and Powerful Company, who will support with the view of introducing the Legitimate Drama in a style of unrivaled excellence, Honor.

Mr. A. D. Bradley,	Mr. W. W. Collings,
Mr. M. Bufalini,	Mr. F. C. Coleman,
Mr. J. C. Morrison,	Mr. Sol. Smith,
Mr. Richard Wilkinson,	Mr. Jas. J. Clifton,
Mr. Joseph Wilkinson,	Mr. E. F. Gilbert,
Mr. T. W. Coleman,	Mr. F. J. Leonard.
Miss Anna Langdon,	
Mrs. Sedley Brown,	Mrs. Marie Wilkins,

Diagram for the sale of Reserved Seats now open at Hoffman & Hale's Music Store, 60 Fifth avenue.

MISS JANE COOMBS,
MISS JANE COOMBS,
MISS JANE COOMBS,
MISS JANE COOMBS,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, April 24th, and appearance of THE GREAT COMEDY COMPANY.
MISS JANE COOMBS,
Miss Jane Coombs, the great attraction at the Academy of Music, Monday Evening, April 24.
MISS JANE COOMBS,
Miss Jane Coombs as Pauline, Monday Evening, April 24, at the Academy of Music.
A COMPANY OF ARTISTS
At the Academy of Music, Monday Evening, April 24.
THE LADY OF LYONS,
Monday Evening, April 24, at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MISS JANE COOMBS,
Supported by a strong Company, opens a Season of Six Nights at the Academy Monday Evening, with Bulwer's beautiful play of the "Lady of Lyons." Miss Coombs has a series of the best comedies in the English language written for her, and the entire Company of Artists, where the legitimate drama will be given.
Doors open at 7. Curtain at 8.

RAILROAD HALL.
FAIR
For the Benefit of St. Peter's Church, in
RAILROAD HALL,
Sandusky street, next Railroad crossing, Allegheny city.
Open Every Evening.
☞ Splendid Cornet Band in attendance. MWF
A GRAND FAIR
FOR THE
Rebuilding of St. Bridget's Church.
OPEN TO-NIGHT,
AT CITY HALL,
AND WILL CONTINUE EVERY NIGHT FOR TWO WEEKS.
Music by St. Bridget's Cornet Band.

GLENWOOD GROVE, THE PLATFORM recently destroyed by the flood is now being REBUILT on an enlarged plan and in a substantial manner. A Dancing Hall, 100 feet square, is also in course of erection, with a Ticket Office at the entrance, and Refreshments are being provided. Everything pertaining will be in tip-top condition. The Grounds will be ready by the first of May. For terms, &c., apply to J. H. WILLIAMSON, at Hazelwood Station, or at the Steam Ice Cream Works, 61 Fifth avenue.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
Daniel Dougherty
WILL LECTURE
AT MERCANTILE LIBRARY HALL,
Friday Evening, April 28.
SUBJECT
ORATORS AND ORATORY.
ADMISSION.....50 Cents.
No Reserved Seats. Tickets for sale at the Library. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

WORKMAN & DAVIS,
No. 79 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Fine Carriages, Buggies, &c.
NEWEST STYLES OF WORK CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. All work warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
REPAIRING Neatly and Promptly Executed.
Factory, 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver Street.
Sole Agents for the New Haven make of the
Sarven Patent Wheels.

Pacific Insurance Co's San Francisco
Gold Assets $1,740,065.11
Deposits in Atlantic States $200,000.
Policies issued & Losses paid, by
R. Edwards & Son Pittsburg.

SEED POTATOES
LAKE SHORE SEED PEACHBLOW,
Selected for Planting. Price $3 50 per Barrel.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL HENDERSON,
BUILDER OF CEMENT CISTERNS,
Having returned to the city, is now prepared to contract for building same. Address through Pittsburgh Post office, or Orders left at CHAS. R. LEECHES, Second avenue, will meet with prompt attention.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

The subscriptions to the New Five Per Cent. Stock of the United States now amount to about $60,000,000. They are confidently expected to reach $200,000,000 by the time the New Bonds are ready for delivery in May. The proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury will then be changed to the following programme:

First—Bonds to the amount of Three Hundred Millions of Dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of Three Hundred Millions of Dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of Seven Hundred Millions of Dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference, after the above mentioned Two Hundred Millions are taken up, in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of Bonds.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent., and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Third—Subscriptions for any five per cent Bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

Subscriptions to the remainder of the $200,000,000 of five per cents., which are unconditionally, are now going on, and the Bonds will soon be issued to the subscribers who can receive a scrip certificate, in advance, if they desire to pay their gold or exchange U. S. 5-20s at once, to the Registered or Coupon Bonds of each denomination named the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depository of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August and November, in each year.

The Bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the Bonds last issued will be first considered, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The reduction of the public debt since the close of the war of the rebellion, and the relief, at the same time, to the annual burden of interest, are as follows:

Principal of debt, 1865	$	2,755,995,275
Paid under Grant		265,565,371
Principal, March 4, 1869	$	2,491,300,904
Paid under Johnson		223,083,673
Present public debt	$	2,268,316,231
Interest charge, 1865		151,832,034
Reduced in four years by payment and funding		25,442,501
Interest charge, 1869	$	126,389,550
Reduced in two years by payment		12,052,998
Present interest charge	$	114,336,552

The proposed further reduction of the annual interest charge upon the public debt by refunding, are as follows:

By exchange of $500,000,000 U. S. 6 per cents for new 5 per cents of 1881	$	5,000,000
By exchange of $200,000,000 U. S. 6 per cents for 4½ per cents of 1886		4,500,000
By exchange of $700,000,000 U. S. 6 per cents for 4 per cents of 1901		14,000,000
Total saving per annum by refunding	$	23,500,000

The whole proceeds of the New Loans will be applied to the payment of the public debt, principal and interest, as it falls due. Bonds, and in addition to these proceeds, the 5-20s are now being reduced by purchase at the rate of $10,000,000 per month.

C. C. NORVELL,
In charge of advertising U. S. Loan.
Treasury Office, April 15, 1871. MWF

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
Academic Duties, after Easter Vacation, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, April 12th.
The Accommodations for boys are very complete.
Thorough instruction in the ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and MILITARY Courses.
Careful attention